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NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1871.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Mr. Gladstone Announces the Abolition of the Purchase System.

Deep Feeling of the Opposition in Both Houses.

A Thrust at the Orleans Princes in the French Assembly.

Reciprocity Movement in the Dominion of Canada.

Some More Testimony on the Kuklux Question.

Domestic News from all Parts of the United States.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Abolition of the Purchase System by the Queen—Deep Feeling of the Opposition in Both Houses—Mr. Gladstone Defies Them.

LONDON, July 20.—In the House of Commons, this evening, Mr. GLADSTONE announced that the Queen had solved the purchase problem by canceling the royal warrant legalizing the purchase of commissions in the army. He declared that the House of Lords, though impugning the Government plan for its abolition, had failed to sustain the purchase system. Hence the Ministers had advised Her Majesty to take action which effectually disposed of the question in accordance with the manifest will of the country. This declaration was received with vehement cheering in the House. But Mr. DISRAELI, and the Tory members generally, were unable to dissemble their anger, and bitterly denounced the arbitrary course of the Government. Mr. GLADSTONE was defiant, and challenged the Opposition to move a vote of want of confidence.

Earl GRANVILLE, in the House of Lords, announced the determination of the Ministry, and defended their policy. It is impossible to depict the scene in either House on the announcement of the fate of the purchase system. The Lords were deeply moved, but decorous in their demonstrations. In the Commons astonishment, anger and uncertainty were ill-concealed. The Tories were confounded, and their leaders were puzzled to suggest what action should be taken at an event which they were hardly prepared for, notwithstanding obscure foreshadowings in the *Standard* of yesterday and today. The opinion of all is that the action of the Ministry is bold and even desperate, and popular feeling is led to anticipate far-reaching consequences in a democratic sense.

Another Railway Accident — London Refuses to Banquet the Imperial Visitors — Democratic Demonstration —Rifle Prizes—Irish Election Riots.

LONDON, July 20.—A passenger express-train, from Manchester for London, ran off the track today. Several persons were injured, some of them seriously. The London Common Council has rejected a motion to give a banquet at the Guildhall to the Imperial and Royal visitors now in England. A meeting of the Democrats will be held in Hyde Park, on Sunday next, the anniversary of the Great Reform demonstration of 1860, which was broken up by the Police after a fierce conflict in which the palings were broken down, much damage done and many persons hurt. The prizes of the Wimbledon Rifle Meeting have been distributed by the Princess LOUISE. Several representatives of the Canadian Volunteers were successful competitors, and have received their awards at the hands of Her Royal Highness.

DUBLIN, July 20.—The election for member of Parliament in County Monaghan will unquestionably result in the return of CHARLES POWELL LESLIE, Conservative, and the former representative of the county. The voting is still proceeding, but enough is known to justify the foregoing statement. A mob, 3,000 strong, entered the town of Monaghan this morning. Disturbances of a serious nature are threatened, and the keepers of public houses have been ordered to close their establishments. Troops have been hastily dispatched to quell the anticipated riot.

FRANCE.

The Assembly and the Orleans Princes—An Income Tax Proposed—Stamp Duties—Mobilization of the Mobiles Projected—Gambetta's Rule.

VERSAILLES, July 20.—In the Assembly, today, M. BRUNETTE moved a resolution that Deputies who do not take their seats within a specified time be considered to have resigned. This is aimed at the ORLEANS Princes. Monarchical demonstrations in the provinces are expected during the recess of the Assembly.

PARIS, July 20.—Gen. L'ADMIRAULT prohibits electorial meetings in Paris. The *Siècle* of today contains an editorial favoring the imposition of an income tax. The Committee of the Assembly upon the Budget has voted for the imposition of a stamp duty of ten centimes on all bills amounting to more than ten francs. The Minister of Justice has demanded the resignation of M. DEVIENNE. He was President of the Cours de Cassation in the days of the Empire. The mobilization of the "Moblots" is projected by the Ministry. It has become known that M. GAMBETTA, during his dictatorship, authorized the opening of private letters for the purpose of discovering who were inimical to his government. The Germans have evacuated the town of Ruxeuil for the purpose of allowing the invalids to visit the baths. The French Budget of 1871 has been reduced 124,000,000 of francs, though the appropriations for the War Department are unaltered. Explosions continue in the powder manufactories at Vincennes. M. LEDRU ROLLIN announces himself a candidate for the first vacancy in the Assembly.

BERLIN, July 20.—It is officially reported that 409,600,000 francs of the indemnity were received from France on the 15th inst., of which 12,000,000 were in silver; and 52,500,000 have arrived since the 15th.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Swiss State Council on Neutral Rights and Obligations—The Spanish Ministry.

BERNE, July 20.—The Council of State recommends that the Federal Council take measures to secure the agreement of the Powers to a definition of the rights and obligations of neutrals binding on all.

MADRID, July 20.—The Ministers assembled this afternoon with the intention of tendering collectively their resignations to the King. It is believed that the Cortes will adjourn until the ministerial crisis is over. The King is consulting with the leaders of the different parties with a view to the formation of an entirely new cabinet.

CANADA.

A Movement Toward More Intimate Commercial Relations—Meeting of Orangemen.

KINGSTON, Ont., July 20.—The President and several members of the Executive Council of the Dominion Board of Trade have arrived here. A meeting of the Council takes place today. The Council, by invitation, met the Kingston Board of Trade, and were welcomed by the President. Hon. Mr. YOUNG was called upon to address the meeting. He reviewed the proceedings of the Board, and explained the object of the present meeting, which was to consider an invitation from the National Board of Trade of the United States to appoint a committee to consider the subject of more beneficial commercial relations between the two countries. Several gentlemen of the respective Boards addressed the meeting, resulting in a unanimous opinion in favor of accepting the invitation of the United States Board, on the ground that the geographical position of both countries render necessary a much more free exchange of the results of the industry of both.

TORONTO, July 20.—At a special meeting of the Loyal Orange District Lodge of Toronto, resolutions were passed expressing the great gratification felt by the Orangemen here, that in spite of the great danger which the Orangemen of New-York had been exposed to they still remained faithful to the old cry of "no surrender." It was also resolved that an address be presented to the Governor of the State of New-York, and another to the Orangemen of the City of New-York, expressing the feelings of the meeting; also, that subscriptions be opened to erect in this city an Orange Hall, to be called the Hoffman Commemoration Hall, in which to annually commemorate the noble assertion of freedom on this continent. Concerts, excursions, &c., will also be given to raise funds for the above objects.

MEXICO.

The Election—Relations with France—Attack on a Protestant Minister in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 11, via HAVANA, July 20.—The Lerdistas and Porfiristas are uniting closely to oppose JUAREZ, but the triumph of JUAREZ is considered certain. The Mexican Government is relieving distressed Americans from Magdalena Colony. The report that negotiations had been commenced to resume diplomatic relations with France is denied. A Roman Catholic entered a Protestant church in the capital, intending to kill the minister; but, being prevented, stabbed one of the congregation. The country in general is quiet. Kidnapping continues.

THE SOUTH.

Further Testimony Before the Kuklux Committee—The Savannah Custom-House Defalcation—Confession of Deputy Wellman.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—J. C. MORRIS, formerly of Warren County, Georgia, but now a resident of Atlanta, in that State, testified before the Kuklux Committee today that he was elected Sheriff of Warren County in 1868; served one year, but was compelled to leave the county by an organized band of Kuklux. He was under examination for five hours, during which he said on one occasion he was met and waylaid by disguised men, and shot at and badly wounded. He gave a circumstantial account of the killing of Dr. DARDEN, who had been put into jail to await trial for murder. The doctor was taken out by disguised men, who burnt down the jail in order to reach the prisoner. They forced him to surrender to them the pistol in his possession, and led him forth and shot him dead. This was in 1869. While attempting to make arrests of the guilty parties, the witness was forced to flee from the county. None of them have been tried or punished. The witness detailed various instances of outrages. He and others had sheltered six or seven men who had escaped the threats of the Kuklux, and afterward run them off to a place called Dearing. There they were seized by disguised men. One of the fugitives escaped, but his companions were murdered. The witness also gave an account of the circumstances attending the murder of State Senator ATKINS, on his return from Washington, by disguised men. There had been no murders in the County of Warren since the beginning of 1870. The people, however, are in great terror and fear of their lives. Large numbers of colored men have gone to Mississippi, Louisiana and other States, where they deem they will be more secure. The Subcommittee now taking testimony in South Carolina will return to Washington next week, when, in connection with those of the Committee in session here, it will be determined when the investigation for the Summer shall close.

The history of the Savannah Custom-house defalcation shows that G. B. WELLMAN was Deputy Collector under Ex-Gov. JAMES JOHNSON for a period of nearly two years, and that his son was book-keeper for the same time. He had sole control of the accounts and money. When Col. ROBB was appointed Collector, WELLMAN and his son were retained. When Col. ROBB had reason to suspect the integrity of his Deputy, he suspended him in that capacity; and subsequently WELLMAN made a full confession under oath, saying he had the best reason for believing that Col. ROBB was induced to retain him on account of his experience for nearly thirty years as a Customs officer, and the recommendations given him by Ex-Gov. JOHNSON and others in his favor. Until March 20 he occupied the same position he did under JOHNSON, and as such had the entire control of the accounts and the receipt and disbursement of money. Up to that date he had appropriated to his own use $8,000. The only money received by Collector ROBB, he says, was his salary and distributive shares. This, WELLMAN believes, was all the money received by ROBB through any source connected with the Custom-house. WELLMAN concludes by saying ROBB's only fault was in reposing a degree of confidence and trust in him which he has abused. Secretary BOUTWELL and O. D. MADGE, the special agent of the Treasury Department, with Collector ROBB, fully examined the matter today, and the result was that ROBB was exonerated from blame. The payment of the $8,000 is secured either by the Collector or through the friends of the defaulting Deputy Collector.

Fire in Williamsburg.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock last evening, a fire occurred in the two-story and attic frame building No. 241 First-street, Williamsburg, and caused a loss of about $700. The building, owned by the Williamsburg Mill and Lumber Company, was damaged $300; fully insured. HENRY VOGT, who had an office on the first floor, lost $100. CHARLES BROWN, who occupied the second floor as a pattern shop, lost $300; fully insured in the Franklin Company of Philadelphia.

THE ARAVAPA APACHES.

Sketch of Affairs at Camp Grant Anterior to the Massacre.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The following is an account of affairs at Camp Grant, Arizona, which preceded the horrible massacre of which a graphic account was published this morning. It is extracted from a letter to Col. J. G. C. LEE, United States Army, Tucson, Arizona Territory, written by Lieut. WHITMAN, in command at Camp Grant at the time of the tragedy:

If I could see you and have a long talk and answer all your questions, I could come nearer giving you a clear idea of the history of the Indians at this post than by any written account. Having had them constantly under my observation for nearly three months, and the care of and for them constantly on my mind, certain things have become so much a matter of certainty to me, that I am liable to forget the amount of evidence necessary to convince even the most unprejudiced mind that has not been brought in contact with them. I will, however, try and give you a connected account, and if it proves not sufficiently full in details, you may be sure all its positive statements will be sustained by the testimony of all competent judges who have been at this post and cognizant of the facts.

Some-time in February a party of five old women came in under a flag of truce, with a letter from Col. GREEN, saying they were in search of a boy, the son of one of the number, taken prisoner near Salt River some months before. This boy had been well cared for, and had become attached to his new mode of life, and did not wish to return. The party were kindly treated, rationed while here, and, after two days, went away, asking permission to return again. They came in about eight days, I think, with a still larger number, with some articles for sale to purchase mantles, as they were nearly naked. Before going away, they said a young chief would like to come in with a party and have a talk. This I encouraged, and in a few days he came with about twenty-five of his band. He stated, in brief, that he was chief of a band of about 150 of what were originally the Aravapa Apaches, that he wanted peace, that he and his people had no home, and could make none, as they were at all times apprehensive of the approach of cavalry. I told him that he should go to the White Mountains. He said that is not our country; neither are they our people. We are at peace with them, but never have mixed with them. Our fathers and their fathers before them have lived on in these mountains, and have raised corn in this valley. We are taught to make mescal our principal article of food, and in Summer and Winter here we have a never failing supply. At the White Mountains there is none, and without it now we get sick. Some of our people have been in at Goodwin, and for a short time at the White Mountains, but they are not contented, and they all say let us go to the Aravapa, and make a final peace, and never break it. I told him I had no authority to make any treaty with him, or to promise him that he could be allowed a permanent home here, but that he could bring in his band and I would feed them and report his wishes to the department commander. He went out and returned about the 1st of March with his whole band. In the meantime runners had been in from two other small bands asking the same privileges, and giving the same reasons. I made the same reply to all, and by about the 5th of March I had over three hundred here. I wrote a detailed account of the whole matter and sent it by express to Sacaton, to department head-quarters, asking for instructions, having only the general policy of the Government in such cases for my guidance. After waiting more than six weeks my letter was returned to me without comment, except calling my attention to the fact that it was not briefed properly. At first I put them in camp about one half mile from the post, and counted them, and issued them rations every second day. The number steadily increased until it reached the number of 510. Knowing, as I did, that the responsibility of the whole movement rested with me, and that in case of any loss to the Government coming of it I should be the sufferer, I kept them continually under observation, until I not only came to know the faces of all the men, but also the women and children. They were nearly naked, and needed everything in the way of clothing. I stopped the wagons from bringing hay, that I might buy from them. I arranged a system of tickets with which to pay them and to encourage them, and, to be sure they were properly treated, I personally attended to all the weighing. I also made inquiries as to the kinds of goods sold them, and prices. This proved a perfect success, not only the women and children engaged in the work, but many of the men. The amount furnished by them in about two months was nearly 300,000 pounds. During this time many small parties had been out with passes for a certain number of days to burn mescal. These parties were always mostly women, and I made myself sure by noting the size of the party, and from the amount of mescal brought in, that no treachery was intended. From the first I was determined to know not only all they did, but their hopes and intentions. For this purpose I spent hours each day with them in explaining to them the relations they should sustain to the Government, and their prospects for the future in case of either obedience or disobedience. I got from them, in return, much of their habits of thought and rules of action. I made it a point to tell them all they wished to know, and in the plainest and most positive manner. They were readily obedient and remarkably quick of comprehension. They were happy and contented, and took every opportunity to show it. They had sent out runners to two other bands which were connected with them by intermarriages, and had received promises from them that they would come in and join them.

I am confident, from all that I have been able to learn, that but for this unlooked for butchery by this time we would have had one thousand persons, and at least 250 able-bodied men. As their number increased and the weather grew warmer, they asked and obtained permission to move further up the Aravapa to higher ground and plenty of water, and opposite the ground they were proposing to plant, and were rationed every third day. Capt. STANWOOD arrived about the 1st of April and took command of the post; he had received while on the way verbal instructions from Gen. STONEMAN to recognize and feed any Indians he might find at the post as prisoners of war. After he had carefully inspected all things pertaining to their conduct and treatment, he concluded to make no changes, but had become so well satisfied of the integrity of their intentions, that he left on the 24th with his whole troop for a long scout in the lower part of the territory. The ranchmen in this vicinity were friendly and kind to them, and felt perfectly secure, and had agreed with me to employ them at a fair rate of pay to harvest their barley. The Indians seem to have lost their characteristic anxiety to purchase ammunition, and had in many instances sold their best bows and arrows. I made frequent visits to their camp, and if any were absent from count made it my business to know why. Such was the condition of things up to the morning of the 30th of April. They had so won on me that from my first idea of treating them justly and honestly as an officer of the army, I had come to feel a strong personal interest in helping to show them the way to a higher civilization; I had come to feel respect for men who, ignorant and naked, were still ashamed to lie or steal, and for women who would work cheerfully, like slaves, to clothe themselves and children, but untaught, held their virtue above price. Aware of the lies and hints industriously circulated by the puerile Press of this Territory, I was content to know I had positive proof that they were so. I had ceased to have any fears of their leaving here, and only dreaded for them that they might at any time be ordered to do so. They frequently expressed anxiety to hear from the General, that they might have confidence to build for themselves better houses, but would always say: "You know what we want, and if you can't see him, you can write and do for us what you can." It is possible that during this time individuals from here had visited other bands; but that any number had ever been out to assist in any marauding expedition, I know is false.

The Next House of Delegates of Maryland.

Gov. BOWIE has just issued his proclamation in reference to the apportionment of members of the next House of Delegates, in accordance with article 3, sections 4 and 5, of the State Constitution, which makes it incumbent on the Governor, immediately after the taking and publishing of the national census, or after any State enumeration of population, to arrange the representation in the House of Delegates on the following basis: Each of the counties having a population of 18,000 souls or less shall shall be entitled to two Delegates, and every county having a population of over 18,000 and less than 28,000 souls, to three delegates; and every county having a population of 28,000 and less than 40,000 souls, to four delegates; and every county having a population of 40,000 and less than 55,000 souls, to five delegates; and every county having a population of 55,000 and upward, to six delegates and no more; and each of the three legislative districts of the City of Baltimore, to the number of delegates to which the largest county shall or may be entitled. According to the present apportionment, Allegany, Cecil, Frederick, Harford and Washington Counties each lose a member, and Somerset gains a member. Thus, the entire number of members will be eighty-two, instead of eighty-six, as heretofore, and making forty-two a majority.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Blocking the Game of the Straw Bidders for Mail Contracts.

The Attorney-General Studying the New Law—Bright Prospects for the Republicans in California—Awkward Plight of the Maryland Democracy—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Post-office contracts for carrying the mails, in number about 140, will be re-advertised as soon as the advertisements can be prepared and the arrangements made. In deciding to re-advertise, the Postmaster-General has acted on the opinion of the Attorney-General in regard to the law. Some misapprehension has arisen about the straw bids, as they are called, on account of their having been made since the new law requiring a deposit of five per cent. was passed. This law, however, did not take effect till July 1, and so did not apply to the bids in question. By advertising anew these contracts will have to be made under this new law, and if the law is not deficient, the jobbers who put in bids to compel bona fide bidders to pay them for withdrawing, will have to quit the business, because they cannot afford to lose the deposit required. There is a question whether the law allows bidders to withdraw deposits as soon as the award is made, or the Department is able to hold them till the bonds have been given. This question is now before the Attorney-General. If the deposits of all the bidders can be held till the contracts are actually made and the bonds executed, then if the lowest bidder fails to give bonds he will lose his five per cent., and the next lowest bidder will then have to stand to his bid or suffer similar loss, and so on through the list. Otherwise the straw bids can still be made by any person who can effect a temporary loan, since the high bidders could afford to make up to one low bidder his five per cent. deposit, and something besides, and the arrangements could be made in advance.

REPUBLICAN PROSPECTS IN CALIFORNIA.

Information of a general character from California indicates that the prospects of the Republicans for carrying the State elections next Fall are very hopeful. SARGENT is sure of re-election to Congress, and Senator COLES' re-election is also anticipated.

MARYLAND DEMOCRATS BOTHERED.

The Maryland Democrats are reported to be rather demoralized on account of the "new departure." They did not dare to introduce the question into the recent State Convention, and so did not have any resolutions, nor even a Committee on Resolutions. The party in that State has, therefore, no platform. It is understood an address will be issued by the State Committee which will serve to supply the omission of the Convention, and which will leave individual Democrats free to take the new departure or keep to the old course.

THE NEW AGRICULTURAL REGIME.

The Agricultural Department clerks have a rumor that when Prof. WATTS assumes the duties of Commissioner there will certainly be a change in the Chief Clerk's office. Some other changes will doubtless be deemed needful.

DISPATCHES FOR JAPAN.

The Japanese representatives to this Government are hereafter to have a dispatch bag which will be sent through to Japan with the regular mail, and unopened. Heretofore their communications with the Home Government have gone with other mails, in open bags.

THE INDIAN COMMISSION.

Mr. LANG has replied favorably to the request that he should take Mr. COLYER's position while the latter is away among the Arizona Indians.

THE NEW GERMAN MAIL ROUTE.

The Post-office Department has just been advised that the *Baltic*, Lloyd steamer, from Stettin, for New-York, fixed to sail July 8, did not sail, not being ready. The correspondence which was to have been forwarded by that vessel was dispatched via Hamburg by the steamer of the 19th inst. There will be no additional expense for postage; on the contrary, all correspondence from Stettin so forwarded will be treated as if received by the Baltic Lloyd steamer.

A FEARFUL EXPLOSION.

Six Men Killed by the Bursting of a Locomotive Boiler—The Engineer Thrown 300 Yards.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., July 20.—The engine Vulcan, on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, exploded this morning at Coalport. The engineer, fireman and four train-hands were killed. All have been found except the fireman, who is supposed to be in the canal. The engineer was thrown about 300 yards on the mountain side. He fell on a tree, and was nearly cut in two. One of the hands was thrown across the river. He has not been identified, but is supposed to be a man named MUSSALL. The bodies were horribly mangled. All the men that were on the engine were killed. They were taking their breakfast at the time of the explosion, the cause of which is unknown.

THE COLLEGES.

Commencement Exercises at Hamilton and Dartmouth.

UTICA, N. Y., July 20.—The exercises of Commencement week at Hamilton College were brought to a close today. The entire Graduating Class, numbering thirty-three, delivered orations. This is the smallest class that has gone out from the college in many years. The classes now pursuing their course in the College are much larger. The degree of LL. B. was conferred upon eight graduates of the Hamilton College Law School. Fifteen Alumni, received the degree of A. M. by diploma, and the same degree, honorary, was conferred upon Prof. HORACE OTIS, of Watertown; Rev. J. H. WHITFIELD, of Utica; Rev. ELIJAH HOWE, of Auburn, and Rev. A. H. WAITE, of Laconia. Prof. JOSEPH SEIBOTH, of Utica, received the degree of Doctor of Music. The degree of Ph. D. was conferred on Rev. D. A. HOLBROOK, of Sing Sing; Prof. C. A. YOUNG, of Dartmouth College, and Prof. EDWARD HUNT, of Utica. Rev. J. R. BOYD, of Geneva; Rev. WM. DELOS LOVE, of Milwaukee; Rev. L. C. QUEAL, of Utica; Rev. T. B. HUDSON, of Clinton, were made D. Ds. The degree of LL. D. was conferred on Hon. SANFORD E. CHURCH, Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals of the State of New-York; Hon. JOHN W. DWINNELL, Justice of the Supreme Court of California; Hon. O. S. WILLIAMS, of Clinton, and Dr. JOHN F. GRAY, of New-York. After the oratorical exercises the Alumni partook of a dinner at Clinton House. Several class meetings were held during the day. A Central Executive Committee of the Alumni was appointed, which is to appoint subcommittees throughout the country, for the collection of a two million endowment fund for the College. The Central Committee is as follows: T. W. Seward, Edward H. Curran, P. V. Rogers, and Hon. Erastus Clark, of Utica; Prof. J. S. Gardner, of Whitestown; Prof. A. P. Kelsey, Rev. T. B. Hudson, and Rev. A. D. Gridley, of Clinton. Rev. Dr. N. W. GOETNER, of Clinton, was elected Secretary of the Committee. Two new Trustees of the College were elected, viz: Rev. HENRY KENDALL, D. D., of New-York City, and J. N. HUNGERFORD, of Corning. The new Library Hall is to be completed at once.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

HANOVER, N. H., July 20.—The Commencement at Dartmouth College was well attended today. The visitors included Gov. WESTON and other prominent citizens. The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Hon. GEO. W. NESMITH, of Franklin; Prof. ALBERT SMITH, of Peterboro, and JOHN P. HEALY, of Boston; that of D. D. upon Rev. TITUS COAN, of Sandwich Islands; Rev. WILLIAM CLARK, of Amherst, and Prof. TOWNSEND, of Boston; and that of A. M. upon Gov. WESTON and J. RUSSELL BRADFORD, of Boston.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Thursday, July 20, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.....	Thermometer, Degrees.....	Direction of the Wind.....	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather
Augusta, Ga....	29.93	75	N.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Baltimore.......	30.07	65	N.W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Boston..........	29.89	64	W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Buffalo.........	29.92	62	N.W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Charleston, S. C.	29.92	82	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
Cheyenne, W. T.	29.30	67	S. W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Chicago.........	30.02	65	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati......	30.10	64	....	Calm.	Fair.
Cleveland.......	30.03	58	S.	Gentle.	Fair.
Corinne, Utah..	29.48	81	W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Detroit, Mich...	29.96	56	W.	Gentle.	Clearing.
Duluth, Minn...	30.14	53	N.W.	Light.	Clear.
Indianapolis....	30.01	65	S.	Gentle.	Rain.
Knoxville.......	30.03	65	N. E.	Light.	Clear.
Lake City, Fla..	29.94	78	S.	Light.	Clear.
Memphis........	30.03	73	S. E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Milwaukee......	30.04	56	N.W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Mobile, Ala.....	30.00	79	....	Calm.	Clear.
Mt. Washington	30.01	37	N.W.	Gentle.	Clearing.
Nashville.......	30.11	69	....	Calm.	Clear.
New-London....	29.92	60	N.	Gentle.	Clear.
New-Orleans....	29.99	76	N.W.	Light.	Clear.
New-York.......	29.97	64	N.W.	Fresh.	Clear.
Norfolk.........	30.01	69	....	Calm.	Clear.
Omaha..........	29.96	65	S. E.	Light.	Cloudy.
Oswego.........	29.88	58	S.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Philadelphia....	29.99	67	....	......	Clear.
Pittsburg.......	30.13	60	S.	Light.	Fair.
Portland, Me...	29.87	58	N.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Rochester, N.Y.	29.93	55	S.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
San Francisco..	29.99	54	S.W.	......	Fog.
Savannah, Ga..	29.94	77	S.	Light.	Fair.
St. Louis.......	29.99	76	....	Calm.	Clear.
St. Paul........	30.11	58	N. E.	Light.	Clear.
Toledo, Ohio....	30.01	56	N.	Light.	Clear.
Washington.....	30.05	60	....	Calm.	Clear.
Wilmington.....	29.99	76	....	Calm.	Clear.
Lynchburg......	30.07	66	N. E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Cape May.......	29.90	65	....	Calm.	Clear.
Burlington......	30.06	63	W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Montreal........	29.87	63	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Grand Haven....	30.01	56	....	Calm.	Clear.
Escanaba.......	30.07	50	N.W.	Light.	Clear.
Marquette......	30.08	59	N. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Davenport......	30.06	65	N.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Keokuk.........	29.98	69	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
Leavenworth....	30.07	67	E.	Light.	Clear.
Cairo...........	30.01	72	E.	Light.	Clear.
Galveston.......	30.07	79	E.	Calm.	Clear.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, July 21—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen very generally since Wednesday night from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic, but least so on the Gulf coast, where it was quite low Thursday morning and in the north-west, where a local depression existed. The temperature has fallen, especially at stations in the Middle and Eastern States. Brisk north-west winds prevailed for a short time Thursday morning on the Middle Atlantic, but light winds and calms are now reported from all stations. Partially cloudy and clear weather has prevailed during Thursday east of the Mississippi, excepting an area of clouds in Ohio and Indiana.

PROBABILITIES.

Clear weather with lower temperature is probable for Friday on the lakes, and pleasant weather with rising barometer will probably continue on the Atlantic coast and the Gulf.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., yesterday, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	6 A.M.	9 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.	6 P.M.
Degrees Fahrenheit....	63	66	71	71	77
Stand of Bar. in inch.	29.88	..	29.81	..	29.89

Wet-bulb Hygrometer at noon, degrees Fah., 66.

THE BROOKLYN FORTY-SEVENTH

How the Command was Received at Poughkeepsie—A Complete Ovation—An Accident.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 20.—The Forty-seventh Regiment of Brooklyn made a fine street parade here today. This afternoon the regiment gave an exhibition drill at Eastman Park before 8,000 people, and was loudly applauded. During the exercises President GRANT and party appeared upon the scene, having been invited by Mayor H. G. EASTMAN. The appearance of the President caused great enthusiasm. Immediately after his arrival the President reviewed the Brooklyn regiment, the men marching splendidly. The President, with his party then re-entered their carriages, having remained on the ground altogether about ten minutes. As the party were leaving the ground the President was loudly cheered. The Presidential party left on the 4:23 train. The Brooklyn regiment left at 6 P. M. on a special train for New-York. The Brooklyn boys speak in high terms of Mayor EASTMAN and the officers and men of the Twenty-first Regiment. This morning a carriage containing Judge VOORHIES, of Brooklyn, Ex-Sergt.-Major LETHBRIDGE, Capt. HAYES and JOSEPH COMMORS, all officers and guests of the Forty-seventh (Brooklyn) Regiment, was overturned while going down a hill near the State Hospital, by the horses becoming frightened and running away. Judge VOORHIES received severe, but it is thought not serious, injuries on the head and shoulders. Mr. LETHBRIDGE was slightly injured; Capt. HAYS was badly cut in the back of the head, and JOSEPH COMMORS received internal, though probably not fatal, injuries. Surgeon ATWOOD, of the Forty-seventh Regiment, is in charge of them.

Return of the Forty-seventh Regiment.

The Forty-seventh Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., of Brooklyn, returned home last night from their trip to Poughkeepsie. They were received by the Twelfth Regiment of this City, who escorted the Brooklyn soldiers from the depot along Twenty-third-street and Broadway to the Grand-street Ferry. The parade was a handsome spectacle, and attracted large crowds along the route of march, who kept time to the fine music of the band and the drum corps. The Forty-seventh express themselves well pleased with their journey. As the regiment passed through Grand-street large numbers of the Irish residents in the thoroughfares running near and across that street crowded out to see the soldiers, and by their looks were evidently inclined to regard the march through the district as a sort of insult to the Hibernian element. The Forty-seventh, however, were only filled with pleasant memories of Poughkeepsie.

A WAR OF RACES.

Riotous Affrays in Rockland County—Erie Railway Laborers on the Rampage—Germans Gaining a Victory Over Irishmen.

The usually quiet village of Nanuet, located on the Hackensack extension of the Erie Road, in Rockland County, has, during the last week, been excited by a series of disturbances. The Erie Railroad has a number of men upon a new road near the Nanuet junction. In order to guard as much as possible against disputes over national matters, the Company separated the Irish and German laborers, placing a number of Irishmen upon one section of the road, and a number of Germans upon another. Still, the men met after labor hours, and their sectional disputes have led to a strong feud between the two bands.

On Saturday the laborers received their pay from the Company, and as quickly quit work, seeking the groggeries in the neighborhood for the purpose of spending it. About 8 o'clock that night, while a few Germans were enjoying themselves in the lager-beer saloon of JACOB GROSS, a band of Irishmen entered and commenced to quarrel. A fight ensued, and as the Irishmen far outnumbered the Germans, the latter were worsted. Even Mr. GROSS and his family were obliged to save themselves by running away. After they had drank all the liquor they could find, the intruders smashed the furniture and fixings and escaped.

The affair naturally increased the feeling of bitterness between the two bands, and the Germans determined to retaliate. On Tuesday as two Irish laborers, named respectively RYAN and O'DONNELL, were proceeding along the road to their work, they were met by six Germans, armed with clubs, who beat them terribly, RYAN being very dangerously hurt. That same afternoon, a meeting of the Irish laborers was held for the purpose of devising more retaliatory measures. It was decided to attack GROSS' saloon, the head-quarters of the Germans, after labor hours. Accordingly, at about 10½ o'clock, a squad of thirty Irishmen made a descent upon the place, and stormed the house with stones, damaging it considerably. The Germans had been apprised of the intended movement, so had armed themselves with clubs and shot-guns. As soon as the Irishmen commenced their siege, several volleys of small shot were discharged at them from the windows above, while a select force of Germans attacked them with clubs below. The result was that the assailants beat a hasty retreat, leaving three of their men lying wounded upon the ground. One of these, PATRICK MAHON, had been shot, though not fatally injured. A second, ISAAC CULLEN, was struck in twenty-six places with the shot, and will probably die. MARTIN GEOGHEGAN, the third, was also badly, but not fatally, hurt. How many of the retreating band were injured is not known. The shot scattered well, however, and it is probable that most of them were more or less injured. The rioters have since removed those dangerously hurt from the village, and no arrests have, of course, been made.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Lincoln Monument Association have found that they can pay for the monument as it is, the bronze statue of Mr. LINCOLN, and for grading the grounds, without the four groups of statuary contemplated in the original design.

Gov. REED, of Florida, is in Washington looking after the defalcation of $8,000 in the Jacksonville Post-office. The money was taken by the money order clerk. The Postmaster has made good the amount to the Government.

The only question in controversy in relation to the Kentucky war claim is as to whether the troops furnished and equipped by that State were actually mustered into the service of the United States, as required by law.

In St. John, Porto Rico, Captain-General BALDRICH tried to influence the voting, but the Governor, or Secundo Cabo YZQUIERDO, made objections which caused the troops to cry "Viva Yzquierdo."

The Northern Railroad Company are to construct an air line from San Francisco to Tehama County, a distance of 210 miles. The directors are the same as those of the Central Pacific.

Judge HUMPHREYS, of Washington, yesterday sentenced Dr. T. T. SHUMAN, recently found guilty of manslaughter by abortion, to labor in the Albany Penitentiary for two years and six months.

President Grant, Gov. Bullock, of Georgia, Charles Chamberlain, Henry Sanford, Frederick Lovejoy, John Hoey and E. B. Sanford were, at Staatsburg, the guests of W. P. DINSMORE, yesterday.

In the United States Circuit Court in Louisville, Ky., Judge BALLARD has awarded $600 damages to JOSEPH B. GATHWRIGHT *vs.* JOHN H. BRAND for an infringement of the patent known as the Morgan side-saddle tree.

Davis Creek Bridge, on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, near Charlestown, West Va., fell yesterday, killing two workmen, fatally injuring one, and seriously injuring six. Thirteen men fell with the bridge.

Dr. BLISS, of Washington, in a long communication, published yesterday, details the progress of experiments with "cundurango," and pays his respects to the Medical Association.

JOHN STEWART, the steward of one of the Cunard steamers, was brought before Commissioner HALLETT, in Boston, yesterday, charged with smuggling about $1,500 worth of silk felt.

The Boston Centennial Committee were met at Camden by a Committee of the Atlantic City Council, and conveyed in a special train, and are the guests of the city authorities.

The game of base-ball at Fort Wayne, yesterday, between the Athletics, of Philadelphia, and the Kekiongas, of Fort Wayne, Ind., was won by the former. Score, 26 to 7.

Hon. J. N. TURNEY, of Ohio, has arrived at St. Louis, on his way to Dakota Territory upon special duty connected with the Interior Department and Indian service.

JOHN REAMER, a German, fifty years of age, committed suicide in Poughkeepsie yesterday by jumping into the Hudson. He believed that his wife was unfaithful.

The Auditor of the State of Kentucky says the condition of the Treasury compels him to cease auditing claims until the exchequer is replenished from collections.

The Virginia Conservative State Executive Committee have decided to call a convention on the 30th of August for the reorganization of the party.

The last accounts from Fort Fetterman represent RED CLOUD and his party to be making ready for the war-path. He has already got out his small stealing parties to bring in stock.

CHARLES DRIVER, aged eighteen years, an English sailor, was killed yesterday at the Charles River Bridge, Boston, while hauling a vessel through the draw.

JOHN P. BOYD, of Portland, Me., died yesterday, aged eighty years. He was the last surviving member of the Class of 1812 of Bowdoin College.

The yacht *Gauntlet*, which beat the *Shannon*, the winner of the Canadian regatta on Lake Ontario, has been sold to a New-York gentleman.

In the annual regatta of the Crescent City Yacht Club, the *Restless* won in second class, *Minnie Preston* in third class, and *Jessie* in fourth class.

The Dental Association of the United States will hold its annual Convention at Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, Va., in August.

FISK, Jr., is recorded as being able, yesterday, for the first time since the battle of the Boyne, to be out and take a carriage ride.

JAMES LYMAN committed suicide yesterday, in New-Orleans, by taking laudanum. Cause, continued ill-health.

The steam-ship *Ajax* sailed from San Francisco yesterday, with fifteen passengers for Honolulu and nineteen for New-Zealand.

Rev. Mr. PHIPPS, a Unitarian clergyman, of Kingston, Mass., cut his throat yesterday. Mental depression was the cause.

A letter from Judge RICHARDSON speaks rather encouragingly of the prospects of negotiating the new loan in England.

Comte DE TURENNE, one of the Secretaries of the French Legation, will return to France by the steamer on the 1st of August.

News from the north-western frontier of Hayti states that the town of Moca has revolted in favor of Gen. LUPERON, against BAEZ.

RICHARD AIKEN, confined in jail at Poughkeepsie on the charge of swindling New-York brokers, was discharged yesterday.

Gen. T. W. SHERMAN, United States Army, passed through Quebec recently on his way to Cacouna.

The Tyne crew will arrive at Halifax in the *North American* next week, and go direct to St. Johns.

An excursion party of railroad men and others from Indiana, reached San Francisco yesterday.

JAMES SHEFFIELD, formerly Postmaster at Warrenton, Fla., was found dead in San Francisco on Wednesday.

The financial question absorbs public attention in Hayti. The Minister of Finance has been dismissed.

OWEN CONNOLLY, thirty years of age, was instantly killed at Rondout, yesterday, by falling down-stairs.

The President and his son FREDERICK arrived at Long Branch from Staatsburg, last evening.

Mme. PAREPA-ROSA sails from England in the *Scotia*, on Saturday, July 29, for New-York.

Col. FORNEY, of the Philadelphia *Press*, is on a visit to HUDSON TAYLOR, at Poughkeepsie.

Gen. W. T. SHERMAN and family are stopping at Congress Hall, Saratoga.

Hale & Norcross mining stock, in San Francisco, fell to 89 yesterday morning.

Gas Explosion in a Mine.

The Pottsville (Penn.) *Miner's Journal* says that on Monday morning last one of the miners sent one of the laborers into one of the breasts at the colliery of the Swatara Falls Coal Company to drive out the gas which had accumulated. The man went in with a naked lamp and commenced work with a fan. The gas came in contact with the open lamp and an explosion followed by which both the miner and laborer were seriously, if not fatally burned. The explosion created a stampede in the colliery, and several other men were more or less injured in the scramble for the outlet, and a number were considerably affected by the afterdamp. The timbers inside the mine took fire, and for a time bad work was threatened, but good management on the part of the Superintendent and bosses extinguished the flames before any serious damage had been done.

AN EARTHQUAKE.

All of New-England Roughly Shaken Yesterday.

Plastering on the Concord Jail Yielding to the Jar.

A Church-Bell in New-Hampshire Rung by the Vibration.

General Consternation Among the Inhabitants.

Rumbling Noises Heard During Four to Five Seconds.

Direction of the Earthquake Wave from North to South.

GENERAL SHAKE UP.

A Considerable Part of New-England Shaken—A Church Bell Rung in Concord.

BOSTON, July 20.—A shock of earthquake was felt in Boston this morning.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 20.—A severe shock of earthquake was felt in this city about 1 o'clock this morning. Windows and crockery rattled, beds shook, the old plastering in the jail fell, and the night workmen in one of the breweries ran out very much frightened.

CONCORD, N. H., July 20.—A very heavy shock of earthquake was felt here at 12:55 this morning, accompanied by a deep, heavy rumbling noise. It passed from north to south. Buildings were violently rocked, and a church bell rung. Reports from the different parts of the State indicate that it was very general.

PORTLAND, Me., July 20.—The earthquake was sensibly felt here at 1 o'clock this morning.

SACO, Me., July 20.—The cities of Saco and Biddeford were pretty well shaken up by an earthquake at 1 o'clock this morning. The people generally were awakened and alarmed, but no particular damage was done.

BRUNSWICK, Me., July 20.—A severe shock of earthquake was felt here at 1 o'clock this morning. Persons awake at that hour say it was the most violent shock they ever experienced.

SALEM, July 20.—The gentle vibrations of the earthquake were indistinctly perceptible here. In some instances the shock was sufficient to rattle dishes in the pantries and ring door-bells. All the night-officers on duty felt the occasional sensation.

LOWELL, July 20.—We had a perceptible touch of an earthquake this morning, about 1 o'clock. The heavy rumbling, which continued several seconds, shook buildings around here and awakened the inmates. No damage was done.

LAWRENCE, July 20.—About five or six minutes before 1 o'clock this morning quite a brisk shock of an earthquake awoke many of our citizens. There was no vibration, but a sort of a heavy jar and then a rumbling and bouncing sound, as if a heavy wagon was going over rocks occasionally. The shock and noise lasted four or five seconds.

NEWBURYPORT, July 20.—About 12:55 o'clock this morning a heavy jarring sound was felt all over this vicinity, lasting from twenty to twenty-five seconds, and was the severest shock of an earthquake felt for many years. There were but few persons that were not awakened by it.

MANCHESTER, July 20.—Several shocks of earthquake were felt by the people of this city at about 1:55 o'clock this morning. The shocks were accompanied by a heavy rumbling noise, and the doors and windows and furniture of many houses were rattled, causing considerable alarm to those in such. The vibrations lasted about half a minute.

LAKE VILLAGE, July 20.—The most severe earthquake shock in this region for many years occurred about 1 o'clock this morning. It lasted nearly a minute, and people were very generally awakened from their sleep. It was felt at Meredith and at Plymouth, and was particularly sharp at Livermore Falls, above Plymouth.

GREAT FALLS, July 20, 1871.—Two heavy shocks of earthquake, following in quick succession, were felt here this morning, about 1 o'clock. They continued about thirty seconds and seemed to pass from north-east to south-west. So violent were the vibrations that windows and furniture were shaken and door-bells rung. A heavy rain of several hours' duration followed.

KEENE, July 20.—Two severe shocks of earthquake were felt here this morning about 12:53. The motion seemed to be from east to west, and were of about ten seconds' duration. They were accompanied by a heavy rumbling noise. Bells were rung and buildings violently shaken.

CENTRE HARBOR, July 20.—Last night two quite severe shocks of earthquake were felt at this place. The guests at the Moulton House heard the house-bells ring. The church-bell also rung some time. Many clocks were stopped and other indications of a severe shock were visible in the morning.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 20.—A violent shock of earthquake was experienced here at an early hour this morning, breaking glass from the windows, and doing other damage. Accounts from other sections would seem to indicate that the shock was general throughout the State.

Philadelphia Sends France a Brick from Independence Hall.

From the Philadelphia Post, July 19.

During the time, a short while ago, that Independence Hall was undergoing repairs, Rev. ISAAC S. HARTLEY, of this city, procured one of the original bricks of the building, which was taken from just above the steps, where the Declaration of Independence was publicly read. He encased it in an ornamental walnut box, and, after properly marking and sealing it, and placing on it a silver plate, with the inscription "Independence Hall" on it, he sent the souvenir on Monday to President THIERS, of France, with the following note:

PHILADELPHIA, STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, }
U. S. A., July 17, 1871. }

To His Excellency, Adolphe Thiers, President of the Republic of France:

DEAR SIR: As an ardent admirer of the principles and truths of Republicanism, and a sincere sympathizer with struggling France in her noble efforts to reconstruct her Government upon the sure foundations of liberty, fraternity, and equality, permit me, at this particular period of her history, to present her, through you, with an unpretending brick, (properly attested,) recently removed from Independence Hall, in this city, from above the steps where the Declaration of American Independence was publicly proclaimed July 4, 1776. And I do so with the earnest prayer that the present legislators of beautiful France may derive from it such an inspiration as shall lead them not only to erect for themselves and their children, and children's children, a republic whose dignity, justice and purity shall be the admiration of our age; but one also which shall prove to other nations, yearning for like freedom, the most perfect model in securing to their peoples those equal rights and liberties which now are yours, and which form the inheritance of the race, both by the laws of equity and the laws of nature, which are the laws of God.

Very sincerely and truly yours,
ISAAC S. HARTLEY

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

The Elections in Porto Rico—A Lesson for Cuba—Results and Prospects—The Execution of Cavada and Osorio—Successful Filibustering—Defeat of Spaniards by the Expeditionists—Matters at Santiago—The Central Department and Sancti Spiritus.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Havana, Saturday, July 15, 1871.

The election of members to the Spanish Cortes in the island of Porto Rico is of such paramount importance, not only to Spaniards, to Spanish West Indians, and to Spanish Americans, but also to the United States, its interests and future policy, that every particular connected with this event becomes not only a matter of mere news but an event of more than ordinary political, commercial and social importance, and one meriting the closest attention. The election just concluded has been more than an election. It has been a thorough and complete revolution of a nation against its Government, not brought about by violence and the horrors of war, but by talent, astuteness and an extraordinarily well-managed direction of the willing masses, by the leaders and successful candidates, against their time-honored customs, traditions and ancient Government and rulers. If Cuba had only waited, the useless effusion of blood and destruction of more than one-half of the island would have been avoided, and the island would find itself today in a position to demand and even dictate terms to the mother country, holding the power by reason of the numerical strength of native Cubans and the propaganda of its leaders, instead of suffering all the horrors of a cruel civil war, where the armed minority not only dictates, but also prevents a junction and common action of the opposition majority, prostrate and divided at the feet of the minority. But in Porto Rico the reverse is the case; the Captain-General and the organs of the Spanish party have been completely cowed and frightened, and the moderate language with which they express themselves and the pacific advices they give are in complete contrast with those used by the Spaniards in Cuba. During the three election days at Porto Rico all telegraphic communication with the interior was interrupted, by order of the Government, and the drawing of the lottery announced for the 23d was postponed until the 28th. Gen. Baldrich was impartial, and his well-known liberal and anti-slavery opinions were fully displayed. He refused to send toops where the voting took place, and also refused to order about the employes of the Government or to use its power either pro or con. The military officials, instigated by some hot-heated partisans of the Spanish party, and with the tacit sanction of Gen. Yzquierdo, the Vice-Captain-General, would have enjoyed a row. Baldrich ordered them to remain in their barracks, and the soldiers then shouted "Viva Yzquierdo," but nothing further happened.

BALDRICH'S PROCLAMATION.

Gen. Baldrich issued a proclamation, saying, among other things:

"I cannot find words whereby to signify to His Majesty's Government that in all parts of the island the precious right of suffrage has been exercised without coercion or the scandalous scenes produced by passion and perfidy. In this manner nations show that the exercise of political liberty is compatible with the necessities of order and public peace. The electoral period having terminated, it is the duty of the Government to give all men some prudent advice. After the election all hatred ought to disappear. The most dangerous of all passions is vengeance. Generosity in the victors and prudence in the defeated ought to be the sentiments pervading all who share in the electoral campaign. The proverbial nobleness of our people, and our written laws, do not permit the most powerful to abuse their victory, or the defeated ones to employ means which public decorum rejects. And that the glory of having carried on the election tranquilly and with respect to the authorities be not eclipsed by the bad passions produced in the heat of political fights, it is indispensable to lay all personal ill-will aside and to forget all that has passed, and remember always that we have one country and one nationality, and that all we aspire to in the most solemn acts of public life is for the greater glory of Spain in America."

Thus far we have the opinion of a liberal General, convinced that, to use a common expression, "bullying is played out in Porto Rico," and that moderation may keep down the turbulent spirits on the radical side, who are largely in the majority, and may also keep the ultra Spaniards quiet, these being under the impression that an outbreak could easily be quelled by the troops and by such volunteers as Havana would send. Their Captain-General and the Captain-General of Cuba have less faith in the readiness of the volunteers to fight away from home, and they can take the willingness of these volunteers in not going to guard the military line as a sample of other action.

AN ULTRA MOVEMENT.

A very narrow-minded minority of the ultra Spaniards in Porto Rico is not satisfied with the result of the election, and through sheer stubborness may succeed in producing a revolution. They have sent Mr. Oteyza, their defeated candidate in the Rio Piedras district, to Madrid, to try and enlist the sympathies of the Cortes and Colonial Minister, so as to send a few thousand soldiers to Porto Rico, and, if possible, annul the late election, while another grand point is the retention of the Spaniards, who yet hold positions of importance in the island, and to prevent the introduction of any new employes tinctured with liberal ideas. It is a settled fact that at least fourteen-fifteenths of the inhabitants of Porto Rico are anti-Spanish and abolitionists. The only question to be settled now is to wait until the hand-to-hand combat begins, and see how long slavery and Spanish rule will exist in that island. If the Cuban revolution continues much longer, it will be only a matter of months to expect the inauguration of the revolution in Porto Rico; if the Spaniards master the revolution in Cuba, then Porto Rico will not only remain quiet, but the Spanish party will regain the ascendency. The interests of both islands are too closely united for the fate of one not to operate strongly on the future of the other.

SLIGHT DISTURBANCES.

Having written thus far, later news has come in from Porto Rico announcing slight disturbances in different parts of the island, and that some of the ringleaders had been arrested. A correspondent of the *Voz de Cuba* also tells the same story, while private letters from every imaginable source all express the fear that the revolution has already begun, and that it will blaze out before another week has passed. The colored people have held secret and open meetings, and the Government, knowing it, did not dare to proceed against them, for fear of awakening the dormant rebellion. Many of those who were so willing to enlist as volunteers have backed out, and the radical leaders are now discussing the propriety of forming volunteer companies like the Spaniards, so as to have the nucleus of an armed force at all times.

DEATH OF CAVADA AND OSORIO.

The following interesting particulars of the capture and execution of the late Gen. Frederico Cavada and of Osorio have been related to your correspondent by an eye-witness, who saw and spoke with both, and witnessed the compliance with the fatal sentence of the Spanish Court-martial. Osorio had left the interior of the island some months ago, in company with Bernabe Varona, alias Bembeta, the young Cuban General who lately arrived in New-York, Osorio being in a most miserable state of health and a mass of sores and eruptions from a kind of scorbut, which is causing such terrible ravages among the insurgent Cubans, and also from the effects of an unhealed wound. Osorio refused to state how he had been left behind by Bembeta, and simply announced that such had been the fact. He was hid in the woods and cared for by some Cubans, who could not furnish him with anything beyond the bare means of subsistence until Gen. Cavada came along and kindly offered to take him to Nassau or any other secure place, a boat being then in waiting for the latter gentleman and another, supposed to have been Mr. Francisco Aguilera, Ex-Vice-President of the Republic. Everything went well. They were not seen by any Spanish troops, and they reached Cayo Cruz in safety, embarking immediately in a two-oared boat, and headed for the light-house on the English Key, known as Cayo Lobos, (Wolf Key.) When in plain sight of the light-house a very stiff breeze arose, which tossed their boat to and fro, and with the strong counter-current made the efforts of the rowers useless, and drove them back toward Cayo Cruz. Cavada, seeing the futility of the attempt to reach Cayo Lobos, then ordered the rowers to return to Cayo Cruz, the boat skimming like a swan over the surface of the water, by the aid of wind and current. At this moment they were sighted by the gun-boat *Vigia*, and shortly after the expeditionists had landed on the key, the Spanish marines were after them. The three other men escaped easily, but Cavada was too weak to proceed rapidly, and he was, at the same time, sufficiently generous not to leave Osorio to his fate. The marines sighted them, and an hour after landing they were prisoners in the hands of the Spaniards, who treated them well during their stay on board, the officers giving them provisions and clean clothing. The gun-boat steamed away toward Nuevitas. When the prisoners arrived at Nuevitas, their emaciated appearance and their wretched health excited general pity, and your informant having known both in former years, offered them his services, but as they had been provided with suitable clothing by the commander of the *Vigia*, they declined further aid. Cavada asked for writing materials, and wrote letters to the insurgent Generals, Salomi Hernandez, Villamil, Penco, Lico, several others, and to his brother, the Cuban General, Adolfo Cavada. They were of the following tenor: "The only service you can do Cuba is to surrender all, and deliver up your arms; the Cuban cause is completely lost here and in the United States; the Cubans are shamefully misled by news from the island and from abroad, and we are only acting a foolish part, and only managing to shed blood, uselessly completing the ruin of the island." He also praises the treatment received from the Spaniards, and calls on his countrymen not to fear, and to surrender, while if they try to escape the same fate might befall them as befell him while trying to leave the island, whose coasts are so closely watched. In the letter to his brother he wrote the following sentence: "Surrender so as to avoid the fate which might have befallen me." This sentence sounds as if some chance of a respite had been held out to Cavada, but the man knew too well that Valmaseda could not pardon him, even if he was willing to do so. Perhaps no man was so much hated by the Spaniards as Cavada, who had earned the soubriquet of the Fire King. Cavada was taken to Puerto Principe on the morning of the 30th, and executed on the afternoon of the 1st. He met his fate like a hero, without bravado or cynicism. Tranquilly he conversed with some friends, and when the fatal hour came he marched, smoking a cigar, erect and proud to the place of execution. When he arrived there he took off his hat, flung it on the ground, and in a loud tone of voice cried, *Adios Cuba para siempre*. (Good-by Cuba, forever.) A volley was heard, and Frederico Cavada ceased to exist. He persistently refused to see a Catholic priest or to confess, stating that he was not a Catholic either by conviction or practice, which so incensed the priest that he refused to allow the corpse to be buried in consecrated ground, and only after a long and bitter quarrel with the Spanish commander, Brig.-Gen. Zea, was the matter adjusted, Zea threatening to bury Cavada himself, and send the priest to Havana as a prisoner. The Spanish Post-Captain at Nuevitas, Jacoba Aleman, had in the meantime telegraphed to the Admiral as to what to do with Osorio. The Admiral replied: "He has been sentenced already by a Naval Court as a pirate, and the punishment for pirates is to swing at the yard-arm." But the Spanish Captain had no executioner, so he took it upon himself to have Osorio shot, instead of hung, and the sentence was carried into effect on the morning of the 6th. The shooting party was drawn up. Osorio knelt on the bowsprit of the *Neptuno*, the officer in charge of the party had given instructions that when he raised his sword the men were to get ready, and when he dropped his sword, to fire. He raised his sword, when one of the marines fired, the bullet entering Osorio's head and coming out of the mouth, producing instant death. The others, of course, did not fire, and the body was taken ashore and buried, Osorio having accepted the services of the priest and confessor. A short time previous to his execution, he wrote two letters, one of them to his sister, to whom he also sent a ring which he then wore on his finger; he also sent two short notes besides, one thanking the officers of the *Neptuno* for their kind treatment, and another thanking the first and second Commanders of the gun-boat *Vigia* for their kindness. But a fifth document written by him, though in few words, is terrible in its import. I translate it literally as follows:

> Half an hour before my death. The friend, Bernabe de Varona, alias Bembeta, will have my death on his conscience. At this moment a person does not lie.
>
> (Signed,) JUAN B. OSORIO.

This document is authentic; it was written in presence of the entire crew of the *Neptuno* and many outsiders. Can Bembeta, who has always borne the reputation of a kind and humane gentleman, clear up this mystery? He may excuse himself, but he cannot erase the dying words of Osorio; if dead men tell no tales, they nevertheless leave frequently terrible accusations behind them. The other three men have undoubtedly managed to return to the mainland, and thus escaped their pursuers; if they remain on the key yet, they must either surrender or else starve, as no provisions or eatable articles, excepting crabs and a few shell-fish, can be found. Their unfortunate companions are no longer denizens of this world, and if Cuba triumphs their names will be remembered with those of the Agueros, Ayesteran and Goicouria.

A SUCCESSFUL EXPEDITION.

A Colonel of Volunteers is seen in mysterious confab with a prominent Government employe; both have long faces—they speak in a low tone of voice, and in a few moments they are joined by a staff officer. Their voices are not heard, and yet their conversation is understood, because no Spaniard, Cuban, or Italian can talk with his tongue alone, but must necessarily call in the assistance of his hands, and at times a foot. The body moves and contorts itself to suit the subject, which, in this instance, must be disagreeable in the extreme. A Cuban *laborante*, or sympathiser, one of that numerous class who, with the most unconcerned and innocent mein, lounges on one of the benches in the Plaza de Armas, watches their movements with the keenest interest, and when he notices that the three Spaniards salute an acquaintance in a very short but polite manner, the watcher's eyes begin to dilate, his lips twist nervously, and with the characteristic impulsiveness and want of caution of his countrymen, he can hardly keep his seat, but feels inclined to rush toward the group and, at the risk of being killed, inquire as to the cause of this interesting conversation. But the futility and danger of the attempt overcame his native curiosity, and he passes by in a very careless manner and catches but three words—"*Virginius, fillibusteros, Cuba.*" This is enough for him, and he draws the inference that the blockade-runner, filibustering steamer, or whatever title may be given to the *Virginius*, has landed her cargo of arms, ammunition and men somewhere in the Department of Santiago de Cuba. Rapidly our Cuban friend proceeds toward some prominent café, communicates to his coreligionists the information he has gained, perhaps stops a journalist on the way, and inoffensively asks, among other matters, "Is Quesada still in Venezuela?" Pumping New-York journalists is a tough job, and the Cuban has simply given the clue, without eliciting anything; but his report flies from mouth to mouth and ear to ear with lightning speed, and in a few hours all Havana asks what has taken place, and the Government is compelled to satisfy the numerous inquiries by telling such portion of the facts as suits its pleasure. Public curiosity is satisfied, and the Government prevented from keeping the landing a secret even for a single day, while the prominent authorities wonder how the matter got about in such a hurry. Notwithstanding all the rose-colored reports from the interior, all of them favorable to the Spaniards, it is certain that matters would soon wear a different aspect if the Cubans could be provided with arms and ammunition. This can only be done by running the blockade, (not a difficult matter by any means,) and of the different expeditions spoken of one has landed in safety, and all the cargo, consisting of a large quantity of arms and ammunition, together with some 275 Cuban and Venezuelean filibusters, reached the interior. According to private advices, the steamer *Virginia*, which had been in the service of the Venezuelean Government for some months past, left Caraccas on the night of the 1st, and landed on the evening of the 5th, near Santana de Lico, about thirty miles from Santiago de Cuba, and midway between that place and Guantanamo. The Cubans, numbering over 1,700 men, and previously advised, were on hand to receive the cargo, Gen. Maximo Gomez being Commander-in-Chief. When the steamer made fast in a little bay, some rafts and boats immediately put out to her. The first cases of arms and ammunition landed, were immediately distributed among the forces of Maximo Gomez, and the filibusters landed, already fully equipped and armed, under command of Col. Rafael Quesada, a brother of Gen. Manuel Quesada. The means to bring the cargo ashore were so primitive that three days were taken up before the last of the cargo was landed, and when this operation had been concluded, word was passed around that if anybody wished to return he could do so. Twenty-one Cubans and nine Venezuelans availed themselves of the permission, and returned whence they came. The *Virginia* then went to sea, and on the morning of the 9th a Spanish gun-boat hove in sight, attracted toward the coast by the smoke from the insurgent camps, and immediately steamed away for Cuba to carry the news. The same information adds that four companies of the España battalion, not suspecting such a large or such a well-armed force, attacked resolutely; the butchery which ensued was horrible, over one-half of the Spaniards being killed, the rest seeking safety in flight, and many falling into the hands of Figueredo, who had made a flank movement, and cut off their retreat toward Bayamo. This report is from a reliable person, (a Spaniard,) and bears traces of veracity, but in a spirit of fairness. I have read the official Spanish report, which appears to be concocted by means of the official telegrams. Your correspondent cannot understand these different reports, not even with the aid of several dictionaries and old almanacs. Velasco routs them on the 11th, captures six flags, the insurgents run away, and on the 12th Palanca routs the routed, destroys their huts and captures another flag. Unless routing means not being routed, and that every few insurgents have a flag for their private amusement, or else use them as a substitute for fans, the solving of the riddle must be laid over for another occasion. The above information makes, all in all, a very pretty mess, and if the *Diario* told the truth, the *Voz* didn't, and *vice versa*. But this is none of my business, and in all matters unfavorable to the Spaniards nobody need expect a fair and plain statement of the truth, no more than a correct account of a great mishap to the Cubans could be found in their organs. The account which I gave first appears to be the most reliable, and as matters go in this country, full particulars of the landing will be received, via New-York, as soon as a letter from the *Virginia* can reach that City, the Havanese always waiting quietly for the New-York journals to find out what is going on in Cuba.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

The landing of the filibusters has changed the condition of things considerably, and the troops will have their hands full to keep the insurgent bands from attacking the smaller detachments, a very common practice with the Cubans, and one which is generally successful. Want of ammunition has hitherto prevented the Cubans from taking the offensive in many instances, because they did not dare to risk an engagement with the Spanish soldiers, having only a few cartridges to each man. All of the Cobre prisoners have been brought to Santiago de Cuba, by special order of Valmaseda, and as there was not enough room for all in the jail, a portion of them were confined in the San Francisco barracks. In the engagement which the battalion of San Quintin had with a portion of the filibusters, the Spanish Colonel, Tollez, a nephew of Lersundi, was dangerously wounded, and he was brought to Santiago de Cuba with about seventy-five more wounded. The fight took place in the Estacada Mountains.

THE CENTRAL DEPARTMENT.

Gen. Zea makes things lively in his department and the Cubans help to keep up the fun. The fighting is now carried on without mercy or quarter, every prisoner taken by either side, with very rare exceptions, being shot. But Zea has pluck, and his last order shows that he does not fear the ire of volunteers or renegades, he having disbanded the Spanish counter guerrillas of Masia, the terror of Cubans and Spaniards, who were originally organized to protect the suburbs of Puerto Principe, but who in time became a regular robber band, plundering Cubans and Spaniards indiscriminately in the streets of Puerto Principe after nightfall, and making it dangerous for a person to walk about after dark, except in two or three of the principal thoroughfares. They stopped one of Zea's adjutants, a day or two previous to the disbandment, and robbed the Chief Surgeon of the Hospital, on returning home from a visit to Gen. Zea. As both of these officers knew the perpetrators, Zea disbanded this organization, and ordered their arms to be taken from them. Numerous fights have taken place, and the number of killed is considerable. Two of the men who came on the *Upton*, all of whom were once killed before when they landed, have been killed near the Cannao, their names being Antonio Rodrigues and a certain Vega....The only operation of real importance has been that effected by Gen Ampudia, who surrounded the Yaguajey Mountains with a considerable force, and, although the Spanish report gives but a small number of Cubans killed, I have positive information that, in addition to those killed during the different skirmishes about 130 prisoners were executed....At Las Parras a number of young Cubans surrendered to the Spanish commander, among them Domingo Giral, a Havanese, and ex-member of the Cuban Chambers. The Spanish commander refused to accept his surrender, because Giral did not surrender with any armed force, and ordered him out of the camp, informing Giral that he would give him four hours' start of the guerrillas. Giral did start, and the four hours had barely expired when the counter guerrillas went in hot pursuit. Eduardo Bernal, who was one of those who surrendered, said it was not known when he left Las Parras to come to the Principe, whether Giral had reached the interior safely or not, but it is probable that he did. If Ignacio Agramonte catches him, then let Giral look out for a hempen neck-tie....A surrendered Cuban reports that Villamil was wounded in the hip, and a Spanish journal gives the very improbable report that Salomi Hernandez and Villamil had made propositions to surrender.

SANCTI SPIRITUS.

Gen. Valmaseda, after returning from Santiago de Cuba, remained several days at Sancti Spiritus, trying to get things to rights and make the military line a success, but want of soldiers is his stumbling-block. From Sancti Spiritus he went to Tucaro by sea, and is now on his way to Moron. Circumstances may not allow him to go at once to the Central department, but to remain in the jurisdiction of Moron and Sancti Spiritus a few days longer. The Sancti Spiritus paper publishes the absurd statement that Eduardo del Marmol, the insurgent General who surrendered, had been captured and shot. An engagement occurred near Tirical.

THE PAPAL ANNIVERSARY.

A *Te Deum* was sung on Sunday last in the cathedral, to celebrate the Pope's twenty-fifth anniversary. For a reputed Catholic country, it seems rather strange that the *Te Deum* should have been so long delayed. But few more persons than usual attended church, and the illumination of the cathedral on the previous evening, loudly heralded by the Press in advance, consisted of a display of about two hundred gas-lamps, which the wind blew out every moment, while the audience of about three hundred persons who listened to the music of the volunteer band, was composed in its biggest part of negroes residing in the neighborhood. The whole thing was a sham and a fizzle.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

A number of persons were poisoned last week by partaking of ice cream at the famous Helados de Paris. One person, I understand, has died, but the rest are out of danger....The ex insurgent General, Jose Mendoza (alias *El Africano,*) arrived here yesterday from Puerto Principe and leaves for Spain to-morrow by the Cadiz steamer....The vomito continues its ravages, but small-pox is declining; several cases of cholera morbus, but not of Asiatic cholera, have occurred....Some movements of a suspicious nature, have been noticed among the colored population, but nothing positive has been discovered by the Police. QUASIMODO.

THE ERIE STRUGGLE.

The Motion for an Injunction to Restrain the Overissue of Stock—Close of the Arguments on Both Sides—Erie's Defense.

The argument on the motion of Heath and Raphael, the English stockholders of the Erie Railroad Company, for an injunction against Jay Gould and the directors of the railroad to prevent the registration of the overissue of 30,000 shares of stock based on the cancellation of the certificates of Heath and Raphael, and also to enjoin the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company from registering such stock at their office, was resumed yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Blatchford. Mr. C. F. Southmayd and Ex-Attorney-General Hoar, of Massachusetts, appeared on behalf of Heath and Raphael, and Messrs. D. D. Field, Beach & Shearman represented the Erie Railroad and Jay Gould.

Mr. Field, in resuming his argument in behalf of the Erie Company, said:

This is a bill of an anomalous character. It is really neither original nor supplemental. It refers to the allegations of an independent bill, "as if the allegations of that bill of complaint were incorporated with this bill," but without quoting them, while its main purpose is to prevent the defendant Gould from complying with an order not yet entered in a third suit pending in this Court. The *gravamen* of the bill may be thus concisely stated: The Executive Committee of the Erie Railway Company have issued 30,000 new shares in a manner supposed to be not warranted by law; but the same have been recognized by the Company and have passed into the hands of bona-fide holders for value, who are not parties to this suit. These shares have also been registered with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, but 30,000 other shares of good stock in the hands of a receiver have not been registered. They might have been registered had not the old certificates for which they were substituted been surrendered in order to obtain the registration of the 30,000 new shares. Therefore, as the new shares, though spurious, have been registered and made good, the 30,000 good shares in the receiver's hands should be made bad and denied the privilege of registry. Such is the logic of the application, and such substantially the statement of facts on which it is made. It only asks a declaration that the 30,000 new shares were illegal and wrongful, and that "while the certificates remained in the hands of said Jay Gould, and before the same were sold and disposed of by him," "were illegal and spurious," and then asks for an injunction against a registration. Now, as the bill informs us that these shares have been sold and disposed of, and the certificates have gone into the hands of numerous bona-fide purchasers, the declaration would be a mere *brutum fulmen*, and the bill remains as a mere bill for an injunction against registration. The bill cannot be sustained in any view of it. It should have been framed as a supplement to the original bill of Heath and others now pending in this Court. It is not so framed, nor is it framed for any independent purpose. It is auxiliary only, and must fall if the two prior suits or proceedings fail. If the bill were properly framed as an independent proceeding it must fail because this Court has no power over the internal affairs of the State corporations, nor indeed any power except as a Court of equity. It has no power to decide who are or who are not corporators of the City of New-York or corporators of the Bank of England. Its sole power is over the defendants as trustees in the management of their trust. It cannot entertain a suit to determine whether the 30,000 shares of stock issued in December, 1870, were or were not lawfully issued. If the Court had the power to determine the question of the legality of the issue of the 30,000 shares of new stock, it should not do so upon the present bill, because the necessary allegations are wanting, and the bill does not pray such relief. Under this bill it would be impossible to order either the 30,000 shares issued in December, 1870, and January, 1871, or those in the hands of Mr. Coleman, to be withdrawn and canceled. The necessary parties are wanting. A bill might just as well be filed to set aside any other stock of the Company, or prevent the registration of it, without making the holders parties. Here, neither the holders of 30,000 shares nor Mr. Coleman are before the Court. As no judgment can be rendered in this suit affecting their right, so neither can any injunction be issued having the like effect. If the Court cannot interfere with the ownership or legality of the 30,000 shares, it cannot interfere with any incident of such ownership. As it cannot decide that the stock is not valid, it cannot decide that it shall not have all the privileges and incidents of validity; that is to say, the right or privilege of registration. The privilege of registration is too vague and evanescent to be the basis of a bill in equity. It is not a right. It is a mere favor, dependent entirely on the joint consent of the managing body of the Corporation, and of the Stock Exchange. It can be given or withheld at pleasure by either of those bodies. The registration with a third party is a purely voluntary arrangement of the Company, made, without consideration, for the convenience of speculators in its stock—one which the Company may withdraw or change at pleasure, and, therefore, one which a stockholder acquires no right either to enforce or restrain. Suppose the Company had been in the habit of printing its certificates on yellow paper, and the Stock Exchange would deal in no other certificates than the yellow ones, would the stockholders have a right to require the Company to use the yellow paper for all time to come? Considered as a precaution against overissue, the Company may take it or not, as it pleases; and the Court cannot control the exercise of its discretion in that respect. As no stockholder could maintain a suit against the Company to compel it to adopt a registry, no more could he maintain a suit against it to compel it to cause his own stock to be registered. Suppose the transferee of 1,000 shares, having surrendered the former certificate in conformity with the by-laws, were to demand its return to him that he might present it to the registering third party as the basis of registry, and the Company were to refuse the return, could it be compelled? Having incurred no obligation in his favor, how can he compel them. The 30,000 new shares issued in December, 1870, and January, 1871, are a part of the capital stock of the Company, This point the bill appears to admit and then to deny; but whether it admits or denies, the fact and the law make these shares to be a part of the capital stock. The Company has the power under the tenth subdivision of the twenty-eighth section of the General Railroad act of New-York, to issue convertible bonds for the purpose of completing, finishing or operating their railroad. This point has been adjudged by the Supreme Court of New-York. (Belmont against Erie Company, 52 Bart., 671, and Jenks against New-York Central Railroad, therein referred to.) The bill alleges that this power has not been properly executed because the President issued the stock without the authority of the directors; that the stock which was issued had never been actually issued or put in circulation upon any bona-fide consideration, and was not issued nor intended to be issued or registered as bonds for the purpose of borrowing money, or as debts or evidence of debts; but was a mere sham and pretense gotten up for the purpose of manufacturing and issuing upon the pretended basis thereof such spurious and fraudulent 30,000 new shares. The answer is, that the particulars specified do not sustain the general allegations; the general allegations are fully met by the affidavits now read in answer to the motion. The bill shows a resolution of the Board of Directors, passed in 1868, authorizing the Executive Committee to issue convertible bonds. That this was a continuing authority, the Board was advised by counsel, and among others, the counsel of the plaintiff in the present case. The bill sets forth resolutions of the Executive Committee, authorizing the issue of the convertible bonds. The bill also sets forth a subsequent resolution of the Board of Directors, ratifying the action of the Executive Committee. The criticism upon this ratifying resolution is ill-founded. There was, therefore, both previous authority for and subsequent ratification of the action of the Executive Committee in authorizing the issue of the convertible bonds. Then it is objected that these convertible bonds were not issued for money borrowed, but were sold to Mr. Gould, and were converted into stock on the day of their issue, or the day after, and were actually converted before any money was received on them, and were not issued with intent to "negotiate or keep the same alive as bonds," all which circumstances, if made out, would not, as we submit, invalidate the bonds. Thus the statute expressly authorizes the Company to issue and dispose of their bonds for any amount so borrowed. This certainly means that they may sell the bonds to repay borrowed money. Thus the statute does not require the price of the bonds to be paid to the Company before their conversion into stock. A railway company might well afford to sell its bonds to Mr. Astor or Mr. Stewart for the promissory notes of the latter having a considerable time to run. And lastly, the statute does not require the bonds to be kept alive as bonds, or to be retained one day or one hour before conversion. On the contrary, the authority is to convert them "at any time not exceeding ten years from the date." In Belmont *vs.* Erie, 52 Barb., 672, it is mentioned as one of the exigencies for which convertible bonds might be issued to relieve the Company from that through which it might be placed in the greatest straight, viz.: previously incurred debt, and in Towles *vs.* Tarney, 4 Duer, 180, it was held that a statute authority to sell the land of infants to raise money for the payment of debts covered a conveyance of the land directly to the creditors, without going through the formality of selling it for money, and then appropriating the money to the debt, and, it was then said, that the objection would be purely technical, possessing neither practical substance nor merit. This case was affirmed in the Court of Appeals, 14 New-York, 430. Second—The affidavit of Mr. Gould shows that he took the bonds in good faith; that the Company received the proceeds and used them for the purposes specified in the statute, and that the stock issue for the bonds has passed into the hands of bona fide holders for value.

Mr. Gould further contended that there was no doubt these 30,000 shares formed part of the capital stock of the Company recognized by the shareholders, and there was nothing advanced on the other side to convince the Court that the motion should be granted.

Mr. Hoar, in an address extending only over a few minutes, brought the argument to a close, he merely formally denying the propositions contained in Mr. Field's argument. He maintained if the injunction prayed for in the bill was not granted by the Court, Fisk, Gould and the Erie Company would attain all the ends they desired, and succeed in their evident purpose of defrauding the English shareholders of the Company.

The Court took the papers and reserved its decision.

THE ADVANCE GUARD.

BY JOHN HAY.

The following excellent verses, read by the author at the reunion of the Army of the James, were accidentally omitted yesterday from our report:

In the dream of the Northern poets
The brave who in battle die
Fight on in shadowy phalanx
In the field of the upper sky;
And as we read the sounding rhyme
The reverent fancy hears
The ghostly ring of the viewless swords
And the clash of the spectral spears.

We think with imperious questionings
Of the brothers that we have lost,
And we strive to track in death's mystery
The flight of each valiant ghost.
The Northern myth comes back to us,
And we feel through our sorrow's night,
That those young souls are striving still
Somewhere for the truth and light.

It was not their time for rest and sleep;
Their hearts beat high and strong;
In their fresh veins the blood of youth
Was singing its hot, sweet song.
The open heaven bent over them,
'Mid flowers their lithe feet trod;
Their lives lay vivid in light, and blest
By the smiles of women and God.

Again they come! Again I hear
The tread of that goodly band,
I know the flash of Ellsworth's eye
And the grasp of his hard, warm hand;
And Putnam, and Shaw, of the lion heart,
And an eye like a Boston girl's,
And I see the light of heaven which shone
On Ulric Dahlgren's curls.

There is no power in the gloom of hell
To quench those spirits' fire,
There is no charm in the bliss of heaven
To bid them not aspire;
But somewhere in the eternal plan
That strength, that life survive,
And like the files on Lookout's crest,
Above Death's clouds they strive.

A chosen corps—they are marching on
In a wider field than ours;
Those bright battalions still fulfill
The scheme of the heavenly powers;
And high, brave thoughts float down to us
The echoes of that far fight,
Like the flash of a distant picket's guns
Through the shades of the severing night.

No fear for them! In our lower field
Let us toil with arms unstained,
That at last we be worthy to stand with them
On the shining heights they've gained.
We shall meet and greet in closing ranks,
In Time's declining sun,
When the bugles of God shall sound recall,
And the Battle of Life be won!

PAT'S COMPLAINT.

From Harper's Weekly.

Oh, have ye heard the tidings? It's disgusted quite I am!
Our boasted rights and freedom is all a fraud and sham;
The Orangemen parade the day with banners, drums and guns,
To overawe ould Ireland and her poor, downtrodden sons.

Sure those noble-minded gintlemen, O'Kelso and O'Hall,
Had forbid thim bloody Orangemen that they should march at all,
Lest in their pride and madness they might, belike, waylay
And slaughter ivery Irishman they met upon their way.

It was, d'ye see, a splendid plan whereby to kape the peace,
Without the need of calling out the soldiers and the p'lice;
For if thim coward Orangemen would just kape out of sight,
There'd be no provocation to massacre and fight.

But now they'll go parading down in all their rage and pride,
With soldiers and policemen to guard on ivery side;
And ivery son of Ireland must hide his peaceful head,
And skulk away in cellars in terror and in dread.

Sure it's a shameful spectacle to see thim furren beats
Parading up and down all day and blockin' up the streets;
And to think that native citizens of Irish blood and birth
Must quail before these minions, the scum of all the earth!

But sure the worm will turn against the foot by which 'tis crushed;
And shall the voice of Irishmen for evermore be hushed?
Ah, even these proud oppressors, who tread us down today,
Will find their goaded victims may turn at last at bay!

By a traitor's proclamation we're bid to stand aloof.
But I'll claim a freeman's privilege to climb upon some roof:
And I'll get behind a chimly, and from where I can't be seen,
Heave a brickbat at the Orange, in honor of the Green.

Commissioners of Docks—Leasing the Piers.

The regular meeting of the Commissioners of Docks was held yesterday afternoon, all the members of the Board being present. The first business was the opening of proposals for leasing the various piers of the City. The documents were referred to the Executive Committee to report at the next meeting. There were nineteen bids as follows:

Patrick Dunican offers $300 per annum for pier at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, Harlem River; Thomas C. Holland, $1,000 for pier Twenty-sixth-street, North River; Leander Stone, $350 for pier foot of Fifty-third-street, East River; P. C. Hubbard, $800 for bulkhead, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, East River, and $2,000 for pier foot of Twenty-third-street; James Johnson, $225 for bulkhead foot of Forty-ninth-street, East River; L. Gildersleeve, $1,501, for pier and bulkhead foot of Twenty-third-street, East River, and $601 for pier and bulkhead foot of Eighty-sixth-street; Frederick Hopkemier, $200 for pier foot of Forty-seventh-street, North River; $625 for pier and bulkhead at Manhattanville; $475 for pier foot of Fifty-third-street, East River; $300 for bulkhead foot of Forty-ninth-street, East River; $500 for outer end of pier Twenty-fifth-street, East River; $200 for pier One Hundred and Sixth-street, East River; $575 for pier One Hundred and Tenth-street, East River; $310 for pier One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, East River; Charles E. Huberer & Co., $1,000 for bulkhead, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets, East River; J. M. Hazeltine, $500 for outer end of pier, Twenty-fifth-street, North River; T. W. Constance, $150 for the dock at One Hundred and Sixth-street, East River; Theodore F. Tine, $250 for pier at Manhattanville; B. Wilson, Jr., $1,000 for pier Twenty-third-street, East River; Joseph Rooney, $410 for pier and bulkhead, Thirty-sixth-street, East River; Augustus Tiechner, $250 for bulkhead East Forty-ninth-street; $1,600 for pier West Twentieth-street; $2,-200 for pier West Forty-seventh-street; $100 for bulkhead at Manhattanville; $1,700 for pier at East Twenty-third-street; $375 for outer end of pier East Twenty-fifth-street; $500 for pier East Fifty-third-street; $250 for pier East One Hundred and Sixth-street; $525 for pier East One Hundred and Tenth-street; $300 for pier East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street. Herman Hasdorp, $1,600 for pier West Twenty-sixth-street; $2,000 for pier West Forty-seventh-street; $600 for pier and bulkhead at Manhattanville; $1,800 for pier East Twenty-third-street; $400 for outer end of pier East Twenty-fifth-street; $200 for bulkhead East Forty-ninth-street; $525 for pier East Fifty-second-street; $500, pier East One Hundred and Tenth-street; $225, pier East One Hundred and Sixth-street; $325, pier East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street. A. E. Stillman $900, for bulkhead between Twenty-third-street and Twenty-fourth-street, East River; Cambee, Scofield & Co., $820 for pier in Twenty-fifth-street, East River; B. Gallagher, $300 for bulkhead at Forty-ninth-street, East River.

The Auditing Committee reported the receipts and expenditures to the 1st of June, showing a balance on hand May 31, $27,687 48; amount received from rents of wharves, $25,340 19; proceeds of dock bonds, $250,000; interest, $106 25, making a total of $303,133 92. The balance on hand, $105,332 51. Of the expenditures were $25,000 for a dredging-machine; $5,000 for six mud-scows; salaries, $14,547 87; pay-rolls, $15,181 42. An application to build a bulk-head at Fifty-fourth-street, North River, was referred to the Executive Committee. The Superintendent reported that the notices issued by the Board with reference to the men leaving their work on July 12, could not be forwarded in time, and consequently two men left work who were not aware of the penalty, and their excuse was satisfactory. The matter was referred to the Executive Committee.

The condition of the floating property belonging to the Board was reported good.

The new pier at Ninety-sixth-street, North River, was reported complete and ready for inspection. Pier foot of Twenty-seventh-street, North River, was reported broken down.

The Board then adjourned.

CROTON WATER.

The Number and Location of the Mains as They Were Originally—Improvements to the Present Time—Others Contemplated.

A mammoth map has just been completed in the Department of Public Works, exhibiting the whole mechanism by which this City is supplied with water. This refreshing liquid was originally conveyed from the receiving reservoir in the Central Park through two iron pipes, each 3 feet in diameter, to the distributing reservoir in Forty-second-street. Thence two other iron pipes conveyed it down Fifth-avenue; thence to the intersection of Broadway and Fourteenth-street. From here one of the pipes, 3 feet in diameter, extended down Broadway to Houston-street, where it connected with another pipe, 2½ feet in diameter. From Houston to Pearl the main continued only 2½ feet in diameter, but from Pearl to Fulton-street it was increased to 3 feet. From the intersection of Fulton and Pearl, along Pearl to Whitehall-street, there was a decrease to 1 foot and 8 inches in diameter. The other main, 3 feet in diameter, extended down Fourteenth-street to Avenue A, through Avenue A to Eighth-street, where it was contracted to 30 inches in diameter. Thus reduced in size, it was carried to Houston-street. From Houston to Division-street it was reduced to 24 inches in diameter, and from Division-street to the corner of Chatham and Pearl streets there was a further reduction to 20 inches in diameter. From Pearl down through Fulton-street the last reduction was to 16 inches in diameter. In 1849 a thirty-inch additional main was laid from the receiving reservoir, in Central Park, through Seventy-ninth-street to the Third-avenue; thence down the Third-avenue to Fourteenth-street. About 1856 another new main, 30 inches in diameter, was laid from the receiving reservoir through Eighth-avenue to Forty-second-street, and connected with the distributing reservoir there, and also with a twenty-inch main down Ninth-avenue, from Forty-second-street to Fourteenth-street. When the new reservoir was completed in the Park, a four-foot main was laid from there through Eightieth-street to Fourth-avenue, and thence down Fourth-avenue to the intersection of Thirty-eighth-street, and it was also connected with the distributing reservoir in Forty-second-street. The Department of Public Works is now preparing to have a three-feet main laid from the Distributing Reservoir (Forty-second-street) to near Chambers-street. Some of the pipes already have been received at the foot of East Twenty-fourth-street. This new main will not be tapped above Canal-street. It is intended for use particularly by the Fire Department in the event of large fires; and in addition it will increase the pressure down town, so that the water will rise to a greater elevation than it does now. When the water was first brought down-town, it is said that at the fountain in the City Hall Park it rose to an elevation of sixty feet, but that now it is difficult to raise it, in a moderate stream fifteen feet.

The Department has in progress a tower, on this side of the High Bridge, to be surmounted by an immense tank, which will deliver water at an elevation of about 300 feet above the level of the sea, for the use of the residents on the highest parts of the upper part of the island.

The law passed April 15, 1870, authorized the removal of the aqueduct between One Hundred and Thirteenth and Ninety-third streets, and under the law either a brick conduit or iron pipe could be substituted. According to an official explanation, the conduit plan was rejected, because if the conduit bursted at any time the surrounding low land would be submerged unless the water was turned off, and even then there must necessarily be a heavy outflow. From where the water enters the City at the High Bridge, it is conveyed through Manhattanville to One Hundred and Thirty-seventh-street in a conduit of brick masonry. From One Hundred and Thirty-seventh to One Hundred and Nineteenth it passes through four iron pipes; two 3 feet, one 4 feet and the fourth 5 feet in diameter. From One Hundred and Nineteenth to Ninety-first-street it is at present conveyed in a brick conduit. Thence it flows through two iron pipes 6 feet in diameter, into the Receiving Reservoir in the Central Park. The work of grading Tenth-avenue, which is in progress, and that at present is giving employment to a 1,000 workmen, is to be followed by the laying of the iron pipes which are to take the place of the aqueduct between One Hundred and Thirteenth and Ninety-third streets. The excavation of the rock to execute the grading is, in some places, twenty feet deep. It was hoped to have the aqueduct removed and the pipes laid before Winter set in, but it is now thought, in the Department of Public Works, that the work cannot be completed this year, principally because the work of excavating the rock on the Tenth-avenue has been heavier than it was expected it would be.

The Department has new plans for connecting the mains which run north and south on the east and west sides of the City. As the supply is arranged now, evidently there must frequently occur great inconvenience among the inhabitants in particular localities, when it becomes necessary to turn off the water to prevent the flooding of some sections where an accident has occurred.

Complaints have been made that, in some parts of the City up-town, the water becomes almost stagnant in the pipes, and that the drinking of this stale water gives rise to fevers more or less severe. Plans have been proposed for transverse pipes, which will be connected with other and larger pipes in such a manner that the water in none of the smaller pipes can become stale. The plans are under inspection.

The quantity of water first brought into the City was 15,000,000 gallons daily. Now the quantity which comes in daily is, on an average, 85,000,000 gallons.

Plain Talk for Plain People.

From Harper's Weekly.

The circumstances of the recent prohibition of the parade of the Orange or Protestant Irishmen in the City of New-York will serve, perhaps, to show to the country two things: one is the absolute alliance of the Democratic City Government with political Romanism; and the other is that, in consequence of that alliance, the indisputable rights of American citizens are deliberately sacrificed. The facts are very few and simple. The Orangemen resolved to celebrate the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne by a public parade in the streets of the City. Certain Roman Catholic associations thereupon resolved that they would attack them if they did; and as they did attack them last year and killed several of the Orangemen, there was no doubt that they would keep their word. The Roman Catholic Party having thus distinctly announced that they would make a riot if the procession took place, the City authorities surrendered, and forbade the procession. The surrender was made under the absurd pretext that processions in the streets are not matters of right, but of toleration, and that they may be forbidden when the peace is likely to be broken!

That is to say, that every public parade of peaceable citizens through the streets may rightfully be forbidden if a band of desperadoes and assassins announce that they do not choose to favor the procession, and will attack it if it appears. Upon this principle, if some French *cercle* had declared that it would assault the Germans if they paraded on Easter-Monday, the authorities might rightfully have prohibited the celebration! Of course, in the present instance, every body knows that if the circumstances had been reversed, and the Orangemen had declared that they would attack a Roman Catholic procession, they would have been sternly warned that their blood would be upon their own heads, and the Roman Catholic parade would not have been prohibited. Nor is the talk about the celebration of foreign events and the feuds and animosities of other lands less absurd. If there were Italians in New-York who chose to perpetuate the strife of Guelfs and Ghibellines, and to parade in honor of their respective heroes and events, their right to do so would be indisputable, and equally indisputable would be the duty of the authorities to protect those Italians peaceably parading.

The principle laid down in this ridiculous proceeding is that the right of American citizens peaceably to assemble may be arbitrarily annulled by a Police Superintendent upon the threat of unlawful disturbance of the meeting. The truth is that the Police and the whole military force of the State exist for the protection of that right and similar rights. In the very culmination of events before the war and in the week following the execution of John Brown, a speech was announced in Philadelphia upon the then situation of anti-slavery movement. The friends of slavery instantly resolved that it should not take place. They placarded the walls with virtual invitations to a riot. They appealed in the papers to the most inflamed passions. Large numbers of what were called respectable citizens waited upon the Mayor and told him that the hall would be demolished and the streets would run with blood if he did not stop the speech. But the Mayor—it was Alexander S. Henry—replied that, although he deprecated the speech as much as anybody, and wished with all his heart that it might not be delivered, yet that the right of the speaker was a fundamental right of an American citizen, and that he, the Mayor, was officially bound under his oath to protect him to the last gasp, if it took all the Police and all the militia at his command, and that he should certainly do his duty. There was a tremendous riot; but the Mayor did his duty, and the rioters were conquered.

It is only necessary to compare this action of Mayor Henry in Philadelphia twelve years ago with that of Mayor Hall on the 11th of July in this year, to see the difference between a Magistrate who masters the mob and one who is mastered by it. The feebleness of the note in which Mr. Hall sought to prevent the Orange parade did not conceal his evident consciousness of his duty. He knew as well as any body precisely what that was, and what the welfare of the community demanded; but he had neither the courage to do his duty nor to leave it undone. But even in this Tammany-ridden City the protest against the base surrender of the rights of a free people to a religious mob was so unanimous and indignant that the Tammany Ring was frightened, and the Governor was called in, or came in, to reverse the whole proceeding.

But the facts will not be forgotten. We have constantly said that the character of Democratic rule can best be studied in the City of New-York, and the events of the recent Orange celebration illustrate it to the whole country. The most sacred rights of free assembly and of religious liberty were yielded by the most representative Democratic authority in the country to the mere threat of a religious riot; and only when driven to it by an overwhelming public indignation did the Democratic Governor interfere for the protection of peaceable citizens. Thus has it always been with the Democratic Party. In the old days it mobbed American citizens peaceably assembling to plead the right of every innocent man to personal freedom. Now it disperses citizens peaceably assembling to celebrate the anniversary of an old Irish battle. And this last act it does to conciliate the votes of Roman Catholics. Does any sensible man think that such a party may be safely trusted with a government which rests upon civil and religious equality?

THE BUILDING RECORD.

Proposed New Buildings.

The following is the list of new buildings proposed for erection in this City, since the last report, and for the week ending Thursday, July 20, 1871. The report is an official one, from plans filed at the office of James M. Macgregor, Superintendent of the Department of Buildings:

BROWN-STONE FRONTS.

Five first-class dwellings, south side of Fifty-fourth-street, 175 feet west of Fourth-avenue, four stories, 17, 21, 22, 23 by 55; Terence Farley, owner.

Two first-class dwellings, Nos. 5 and 7 East Forty-eighth-street, four stories, 24 and 26 by 55 and 68; Samuel Hawk, owner.

Two first-class dwellings, north side of Forty-fifth-street, 150 feet east of Eighth-avenue, four stories, 20 by 50; C. D. Myers, owner.

One first-class dwelling, south-east corner of Fifth-avenue and Seventieth-street, three stories, 33.5 by 83; J. M. Fisk, owner.

One first-class dwelling, west side of Tenth-avenue, 40 feet 5 inches south of Sixtieth-street, three stories, 20 by 44; G. Terry, owner.

One first-class dwelling, west side of Lexington-avenue, 30 feet north of Seventieth-street, four stories, 20 by 50; H. Saukpaugh, owner.

Two tenement-houses, south side of First-street, 198 feet 4 inches east of First-avenue, four stories, 19.9 by 28; John Ossman and Casper Heidler, owners.

Three stores and tenements, south-east corner Ninth-avenue and Forty-sixth-street, four stories, 26.5 by 36.8; Rosenthal Bros., owners.

BRICK FRONTS.

One first-class dwelling, south side of Forty-fifth-street, 425 feet east of Eighth-avenue, four stories, 26 by 52, and extension, 23x23, four stories; P. Kissam, owner.

One second-class dwelling, north-east corner of Lexington-avenue and Eighty-fourth-street; Harriet Cramsey, owner.

Two tenement-houses, south-west corner of Eighth-avenue and Fifty-fourth-street, six stories, 25.5 by 100; John Long, owner.

One tenement-house, No. 16 Baxter-street, five stories, 25 by 48; David Williams, owner.

One tenement-house, south side of Seventeenth-street, 395 feet east of Tenth-avenue, five stories, 25 by 60; Owen Doyle, owner.

One tenement-house, No. 95 Henry-street, (rear,) five stories, 25 by 38; Francis Meehan, owner.

One store and tenement south side of Laight-street, 66 feet south of Hudson-street, six stories, 36 by 26; William Swain, owner.

One store and tenement west side of Ludlow-street, 125 feet north of Hester-street, five stories, 25 by 64; Francis Weiner, owner.

One first-class store north-west corner of Houston and Mercer streets, six stories, 20.2 by 105; E. P. Gleason, owner.

One factory south side of Thirty-fourth-street, 250 feet west of Tenth-avenue, one-story, 19 by 31; Chamberlain & Roe, owners.

FRAME BUILDINGS.

Two second-class dwellings north-east corner of Tenth-avenue and Four Hundred and Seventh-street, three stories, 50 by 45; John D. Tracey, owner.

One second-class dwelling south side of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, 175 feet west of Ninth-avenue, two stories, 18 by 22; Patrick Sullivan, owner.

One second-class dwelling, No. 775 Eleventh-avenue, two stories, 25 by 46; John Wildiner, owner.

One second-class dwelling, No. 529 West Fortieth-street, two stories, 25 by 26; Frank Dietz, owner.

One second-class dwelling, No. 527 West Fortieth-street, two stories, 25 by 40; John Schwarz, owner.

RECAPITULATION.

Total number buildings..34	Second-class dwellings..7
Brown-stone fronts......17	Tenement-houses........7
Brick fronts..............11	Stores and tenements....5
Frame buildings..........6	First-class store.........1
First-class dwellings.....13	Factory....................1

Alterations in Buildings.

For the week ending Thursday, July 20, 1871, the following are the only plans of importance for alterations in buildings submitted at the Department in this City. No alterations are reported where the expense incurred does not exceed the sum of $1,000:

One brown-stone front first-class dwelling, No. 11 West Twentieth-street, four stories, 27.6 by 70, first story to be remodeled; Henry A. Hurlbut, owner.

One brown-stone front store and dwelling, No. 441 Fourth-avenue, corner Thirtieth-street, four stories, 19.9 by 50, damaged by fire, to be repaired; Mr. Pierce, owner.

Two brick dwellings, Nos. 166 and 168 Varick-street, three stories, 20 by 80, one story to be added; Wm. Clear, owner.

One brick dwelling, No. 242 East Eighty-second-street, three stories, 189 by 34, one story with Mansard roof to be added; C. Killeen, owner.

One brick dwelling, No. 82 Madison-street, two and a half stories, 25 by 44.4, one and a half stories to be added; Peter McNiff, owner.

One brick store and dwelling, No. 783 Sixth-avenue, four stories, 25 by 50, extension on rear, 25 by 50, 24 feet in height; Robert Burns, owner.

One brick first-class store, north-east corner John and William streets, four stories, 34 by 47, Mansard roof to be added; Wm. L. Wallace, owner.

One brick second-class store, No. 44 West Broadway, five stories, 75 by 25, extended in rear, 16 by 42, 75 feet high; Smith & Lawrence, owners.

One brick second-class store, No. 67 Bowery, five stories, 25 by 65, damaged by fire, to be repaired; Mr. Palmer, owner.

One brick piano-forte factory, No. 425 West Twenty-eighth-street, five stories, 85 by 35; extension 27.9 by 48.9, 41 feet 6 inches in height; J. & C. Fischer, owner.

One brick factory, No. 458 and 460 Tenth-avenue, five stories, 49 by 40, one story to be added; Kimball & Cabus, owners.

One brick building, north side of Forty-first-street, near Eleventh-avenue, two stories, 60 by 200 feet, extension 28.8 by 47.26 feet high; Metropolitan Gas Light Company, owners.

One brick stable, No. 154 West Thirty-first-street, three stories, 25 by 45, extension in rear 25 by 55.12 feet high, to be used for the horses of the Mounted Police; Corporation City of New-York, owner.

One brick stable, No. 18 East Thirty-eighth-street, two stories, 25 by 59, extension in rear, 25 by 31, 30 feet in height; James Constable, owner.

One brick stable, north side of Fifty-fifth-street, 92 feet east of Seventh-avenue, three stories, 27.4 by 24.6, extension 15.5 by 27.5, 31 feet high; Mrs. Colford Jones, owner.

One frame dwelling, No. 1 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, two and a half stories, 20 by 40, one and a half stories, with mansard roof, to be added; Jas. W. Bell, owner.

Unsafe Buildings.

Since our last report, and for the week ending Thursday, July 20, 1871, the following buildings in this City have been reported as unsafe, in the particulars annexed, at the office of the Superintendent of the Department:

Jay-street, No. 19, John Connolly, owner; unsafe and rotten balustrade on the roof.

Sullivan-street, No. 64, T. W. Marshall, owner; unsafe front wall and unsafe floors.

Essex-street, No. 86, Geo. W. Jarvis, agent; unsafe from excavations on adjoining lot.

Fifty-ninth-street, building north side, 300 feet east of Third-avenue, Jerry Leamy, owner; dangerously unsafe westerly foundation.

Bowery, No. 225, Dexter Pearsall, owner; dangerously unsafe chimney.

DULUTH PHENOMENA.

Curious Freaks of the Waters of Lake Superior.

From the Duluth Minnesotian, July 8.

The ship-canal which the City of Duluth is constructing across Minnesota Point, to make a direct and safe entrance from Lake Superior into the inside, or bay harbor, is likely, by its progressive exhibition of facts, to confound all the theories as to its effects on current and entries that have heretofore been laid down by both friends and foes. For the last two weeks what is called the "Littoral Current of the Lake," or the shore-wash from the north-east down the north shore, has, under the continued prevalence of winds from the north-east, rushed for two-thirds of the time into the bay through this canal aperture; as though that, being the first opening that presented itself in its "littoral" course, it made haste to seize the opportunity to swell the waters of the inside pond to its own level; and then, abrading the inside shore line of Minnesota Point, it has gone to reinforce the currents of the St. Louis and Left Hand Rivers—the practical effect on the entry being to deepen its channel two feet, with a corresponding increase of depth on the bar at the lake end of the unfinished canal, as actual soundings show. Under this known condition of things, as to effect of the canal's construction thus far, it is not surprising that even our friends of Superior City are in a state of bewilderment whether the proposed dyke across the bay will not be a dire injury, and whether the canal, by allowing the "Littoral Lake current" to make a circuit through the canal and out at the entry, is not to prove their greatest blessing!

This morning another phenomenon of currents through the canal was witnessed—one that has astonished the oldest settlers and the hundreds of all ranks who gathered down the Point to view it. Between 6 and 7 o'clock this morning, a sort of tidal wave, more than two feet high, suddenly broke from the lake into the canal, sweeping away the floating or scow-bridge at Lake-avenue, and all the north pier work or approach thereto, breaking the unanchored cribs away from their moorings at the bay entrance to the canal, and scattering the floating timber-rafts into the bay in every direction. The current ran in at the rate of twelve or fifteen miles an hour, for over half an hour; then it turned and ran out with velocity for about twenty minutes, carrying timbers and cribs out to sea; then it turned and ran in again with nearly as great impetus for another half hour, bringing the *débris* in again; and so it has oscillated all the morning to and fro. Communications between the two ends of the Point are practically suspended, as no one can cross except only in the short pauses when the current is on the turn. The reason why the tide seems to run in a little longer than out of the canal, is conjectured to be that a portion of the volume of water finds its outlet by St. Louis River entry.

This phenomenon is variously theorized on as to its cause. Last night there was a tremendous rain-storm, with lightning fire-works, little or no thunder, the rain coming down in perpendicular torrents part of the time, then wind from every point of the compass; nature in a sort of chaos. Under the operation of these elements, and probably of a tremendous north-easter down the lake, pressing the volume of the lake's waters to this end, the so-called tidal wave has occurred. We wait with some curiosity to hear of this storm from further east.

California Wonders.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

Near the confines of Fresno, Tulare and Inyo Counties, in the vicinity of the head-waters of the Keweah, there exists a remarkable piece of country. The Indians say it is the abiding-place of the Evil Spirit. The country is rugged and rocky—mountains, with deep valleys and precipitous cliffs. Snakes and reptiles of every description abound in untold numbers, and, taken in all, it is a wild and most uninviting region. But, aside from this, a most curious phenomenon exists. The ground trembles and quakes almost continuously, and the abundant rocks grind and grit together as if being urged by some terrible influence. Frequently, deep discharges are heard, muffled and dull, like the distant sound of heavy artillery. At night the sounds seem to be more abundant than in the day time. No Indian can be induced to venture near the locality, regarding it with superstitious horror. No theory is advanced by any one to account for the strange phenomena mentioned. We also learn from WILLIAM FAYMONVILLE that above the head of Crane Valley, in this county, another place similar to the one mentioned exists. Persons who have visited the last place named describe the sounds mentioned as like muffled thunder.

The Power of a Deputy Marshal.

A few weeks ago PATRICK FARRELL, a United States Deputy Marshal, was commissioned by Marshal SHARPE to take charge of a canal-boat on the Jersey City shore which had been libeled in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New-York. While in the execution of this duty FARRELL was arrested on a warrant issued by Judge GREEN, of Jersey City, on the charge of stealing the boat. On being apprised of the occurrence, Marshal SHARPE obtained a writ of habeas corpus on behalf of FARRELL before Judge NIXON, who subsequently discharged the prisoner on the ground that his arrest was not legal, and that the charge of stealing was unfounded. It is probable that the circumstance will result in a discussion as to the authority of the relative parties in the premises.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.
3—O'Brien vs. Russell.
22—Sutherland vs. Boynton et al.
24—Mitchell vs. Alden.
28—Samuels vs. Globe Printing Company.
29—Johnston vs. Kansas Pacific Railway Co.
44—Van Allen vs. Van Allen.
58—Continental National Bank vs. Randall.
59—Same vs. Same.

Nos.
82—Brooklyn City and Newtown vs. Daly et al.
86—Greenwich Savings Bank vs. Drummond et al.
91—Devoy et al. vs. O'Mahoney et al.
92—Same vs. Same.
93—Vance vs. Winchell.
96—Conkling et al. vs. King et al.
104—Luther vs. Buckley.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
6918—Mumpfer vs. Russell.
——Vega vs. O'Brien.
6178—Heyman vs. Parker.
4765—Wolf vs. Curner.
——Caldwell vs. Paterson.
6928—Roony vs. Shipman.
6954—Van Brunt vs. Stewart.
6187—Stiles vs. The C. P. N. & E. R. R.R.Co.
6955—Pollack vs. Schwartz.
6950—Turner vs. Grosjean.
6957—Bailey vs. Felt.
6214—Orr vs. Holmes.

Nos.
6959—Praccioni vs. Lepi.
6960—Williams vs. Smith.
5421—Pruner vs. Candler.
6160—Prosman vs. Duffy.
6788—Benham vs. First National Refrigerator Company.
6188—Mass vs. Carbett.
6190—Sullivan vs. Kinsoh.
6201—Pabitsch vs. Lowenstein.
6204—Hawkins vs. The R. S. M. Co.
——Payne vs. Archer.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Cardozo.

Wilson, &c., vs. Bachman; motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

James E. Ward *vs.* John Turl et al.; case settled, and the Clerk is hereby directed to file and annex the same to the judgment roll.

George R. Newcomb et al. *vs.* James Sabey; motion granted with $10 costs.

John McGuire *vs.* Joseph Ross; order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Wm. Laidlaw *vs.* Wm. Gilmore et al.; Henry Ellis *vs.* Wm. Gilmore et al.; complaints dismissed; see opinion.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Larremore.

CREDITORS' ACTIONS.

Wm. Laidlaw et al. vs. *Wm. Gilmore et al.; Henry Ellis* vs. *Same.*—These suits are brought by creditors to set aside the conveyance of a house and lot on Fifty-second-street by William Gilmore to Samuel Kissich, as made with intent to defraud creditors. The chief facts relied on to establish such fraud were that Gilmore was then insolvent, and that the sale was for an old debt of Gilmore to Kissich—arrears of taxes and assessments, and a mortgage for $10,000—no actual money passing; that this amounted in all to but $13,517 24. While a year or two before an exactly similar adjoining house had sold for $22,000.

Judge LARREMORE holds that, to make a conveyance fraudulent as to the grantee, fraud or fraudulent intent must be shown on his part, as well as on the part of the grantor; that there was no direct proof of fraud in Kissich; he denied it, and denied knowledge of Gilmore's indebtedness at the time; that the price of lots was shown to have fallen greatly since the adjoining house was sold for $22,000; that one creditor declined to purchase it at $17,000, though he might thereby have secured his debt, and that therefore the consideration given was not so inadequate as to raise a presumption of fraud. "That there are circumstances of suspicion," says Judge LARREMORE, "surrounding this case, I am free to admit, but the testimony fails to establish, on the part of the grantee, any intent to hinder, delay or defraud the creditors of the grantor within the meaning of the statute." Complaint dismissed.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Cardozo.

"OUR SOCIETY" IN TROUBLE.

A suit has been brought in the Supreme Court against Gen. Ryan and *Our Society,* which involves an important question of law. Counsel for the plaintiff charges that on the 25th of May, 1871, he was induced to take a chattel mortgage on all the property of *Our Society* for a little over $1,800, on Gen. Ryan's assurances that the mortgage was valid, and that there was no lien on the property which could precede it, but that on the same day, with intent to deceive, *Our Society,* Gen. Ryan being a party to it, gave by the process known as confession of judgment a lien to another man, which is claimed to be prior to the chattel-mortgage. The mortgagee asks that this claim be negatived by the Court, and that no execution be permitted to issue. The judgment creditor retorts all the implication of the mortgage, and claims that he is the "simon pure" creditor.

THE RIGHTS OF THE DIVORCED.

Maria Gallinger vs. *Simon Gallinger.*—This is one of several cases tried about the same time, in which husband and wife charged each other with cruel treatment. In this case the wife succeeded and obtained a decree of separation. The referee, to whom the question of alimony was referred, awarded her but $7 per week. The matter came up on motion to confirm his decision, when plaintiff's counsel insisted that such an allowance was altogether insufficient, and asked that as the Court had full control it would grant a higher rate for her support.

The defendant's counsel claimed that the referee's finding that the defendant's income for the support of himself and his son was but $1,000 per annum was conclusive on the Court, and the allowance if that were true was fair. The Court held that the referee's finding was not binding on it, and took the testimony for examination.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 20.

FIRST BOARD.

$9,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	115¼	20	Ocean Bank	94
120,000	U.S.5-20C.'67,b4.	113⅜	20	Metropolitan Bk.	136¼
500	U. S. 5-20 reg., '68.	113⅜	54	Fourth Nat. Bk.	113
10,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.	113⅞	200	Spring Mt. Coal	73
100,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	113	500	W. Un. Tel.	57¾
5,000	do.	112⅞	500	do...bet.call.	57¾
1,000	Va. St. 6s, old	66	100	Mariposa Pf.	6⅛
3,000	Va. St. 6s, new.	73	600	Pac. M. S. S. Co.	43⅛
5,000	Ga. St. 7s.	95	100	do.	43⅝
2,000	do.	94⅛	10	Am. Mer. Un. Ex.	53
4,000	Ga. St. 7s, G. bs.	95⅛	15	Wells-Fargo Ex.	50
5,000	do.	95⅛	100	Adams Ex....b. c.	80⅛
3,000	do.	96	300	N. Y. C. & H., b. c.	95⅞
4,000	do...bet.call.	96	700	do.	95⅝
5,000	do.	96⅛	200	do.	95⅝
5,000	N. C. 6s, old bs.	45	30	do.	96⅛
4,000	do.	44⅛	20,000	N.Y.C.&H.Cts., bet. call	91
12,000	S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July	58⅛	100	Erie Railway	28
20,000	do.Apl.&Oct.	61	100	do.	27⅞
5,000	Mo. St. 6s.	99	200	Reading	111⅛
1,000	Ala. St. 8s.	99	5	Mich. Cen.	120⅛
6,000	N.Y. St 7s, B.L., reg.	108	100	L. So. & M. So. b4.	107⅛
1,000	Brook. 6s, W. L.	93½	100	do.	107⅛
13,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '87.	92	400	do...bet.call.	107⅛
2,000	Har. 1st	102¾	100	do....c.	107⅛
3,000	C. Pac. Gold bs.	98⅛	100	Panama	51
15,000	Un. Pac. 1st	88⅛	100	Un. Pac.	26⅛
2,000	Alt. & T. H. 1st.	89⅛	100	do...bet.call.	26⅛
5,000	H. & S.Jo.8s,C.b.	103⅛	100	do.	26⅛
2,000	do.	103⅛	500	do.	26⅛
6,000	do.	103⅛	300	Chi. & N. W., b. c.	68
6,000	Tol. & W. 1st	98	100	do....b3.	68⅛
4,000	C. & R.I.& P.7s.	101	200	do.	68⅛
1,000	C. & N. W. 1st.	99⅛	29	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	89⅛
5,000	Mor. & Es. 1st.	108	400	Chi. & R. I.	106⅛
500	do.	103⅛	100	do....s60.	105⅞
5,000	Ohio & M. C. bs.	92	200	Tol., Wab. & W.	58⅛
5,000	St.L.&I.M.1st b.	94⅛	30	P., Ft. W. & C. G.	100
1,000	Mil. & St. P.1st.	92	900	Ohio & Miss., b. c.	44
1,000	M.&S.P.1st I.D.	90	100	Ohio & Miss. Pf.	77⅛
2,000	C., C.&In.C. 1st.	87⅜	100	Han. & St. Jo.	79⅛
2,000	C. P. & Ash., n.	95	100	C., C. & Ind. C.	19⅛
27	Bank of N. Y.	124	100	Del., L. & W.. b. c.	109
194	B. & Drov. Bk.	145	110	Mor. & Es....b. c.	93⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	115⅛	200	L. S. & M. So...s5.	107⅛
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	115⅛	100	bet. call	107⅛
18,000	U. S. 5-20 R... 67.	113⅛	300	do.	108
110,000	do....b3.	113⅛	100	do.	107⅛
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	113⅛	200	Union Pacific	26⅛
500	do....,small.	113	1,700	do..bet. call.	26⅛
500	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	113	20	Clev. & Pitts.	119⅛
10,000	U. P. 10s, Inc.	82⅛	500	Chic. & N.W. b. c.	67
11,000	U. P. R. 1st M.	88	100	do.	67⅛
5,000	do.	88⅛	100	do.	67
4,000	Col.C.& I.C.1st.	87⅛	25	Panama R..b. call.	50⅛
1,000	N. J. C., n. b.	104⅛	300	Chic.&N.W.Pf.b.c.	88⅛
500	Con. Coal of Md.	41⅛	50	N. J. Cent.	106⅛
500	do.	41⅛	500	Chic. & R. I....c.	106⅛
900	do...bet. call.	41⅛	100	do.	106⅛
100	Quick. Mining Co.	12	700	do..bet. call.	106⅛
100	W. U. Tel. b. c.	57⅛	100	do.	106⅛
50	Pacific Mail	43⅛	7	Mil. & St Paul	57
100	Adams Express	80⅛	500	do.	57⅛
16	do.	80⅛	100	Tol., Wabash & W.	58⅛
200	N. Y. C. & H. b. c.	95⅛	700	do.	58⅛
500	do.	95⅝	800	do..bet. call	58⅛
50,000	N.Y.C.&H.Ctfs. bet. call	91	50	H. & St. Jo. Pref.	83
400	Reading Railroad	111⅛	100	do.	83⅛

THURSDAY, July 20—P. M.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at New-York for the FISCAL YEAR, 1871, ending June 30 ult., have just been completed by the figures for the month of June, and we present below our usual summary for the Month and Year, compared with the results, at New-York, of the previous Fiscal Year:

The Import entries at New-York for June were as follows, compared with the corresponding month of last year:

	June, 1871.	June, 1870.
Dutiable Goods, direct	$14,778,135	$12,267,273
Dutiable, Bonded	13,382,176	10,484,645
Free Goods	2,086,100	1,475,026
Total June entries	$30,246,411	$24,226,944

The amount of Goods of the previous Importations withdrawn from Bond during the month is $8,711,237, or $4,670,939 less than went into Bond; so that the value of Goods actually marketed for the month, including articles free of duty, is $25,575,472, upon which the Customs paid amount to $10,092,910, or at the average Tariff, (including Free Goods,) is 40 ₱ cent. The amount marketed in June, 1870, was $22,096,826, upon which the Customs were $9,740,550.

There was also entered during the month Foreign Specie of the value of $1,352,006, against $188,150 in June, 1870.

The comparative value of Foreign Goods entered at the port of New-York, and of Foreign Goods actually marketed here in the twelve months of the Fiscal Years 1871 and 1870, compare as follows:

	1870-71. Fiscal Year.	1869-70. Fiscal Year.
Total entries	$348,729,495	$280,628,717
Total marketed	*$331,979,681	*$280,460,775
Customs thereon	141,421,292	129,134,120
Average tariff	42.60 ₱ cent.	46 ₱ cent.

*Of which, Free Goods in 1871, $23,097,561, and Free Goods in 1870, $13,358,510.

The amount of Foreign Specie not included in the above, entered during the Fiscal Year, is $9,443,737 as against $12,940,161 for the previous Fiscal Year.

The actual monthly consumption (or values marketed) of Foreign Goods at the port of New-York, for the twelve months of the Fiscal Years 1871 and 1870, compare as follows:

	1870-71. July 1 to May 31.	1869-70. July 1 to May 31.
July	$28,032,020	$21,926,238
August	31,169,092	28,824,954
September	29,886,563	25,260,573
October	24,082,992	21,872,622
November	21,821,729	19,985,904
December	19,362,805	15,734,338
January	30,531,522	21,753,280
February	29,031,491	24,478,594
March	36,872,193	25,413,044
April	30,640,754	28,252,676
May	29,373,762	24,757,815
June	25,575,472	22,096,826
Total Fiscal Year	$331,979,681	$280,460,775

The Monthly Customs at this port received on Foreign (dutiable) Merchandise marketed were as follows:

July	$10,592,841	January	$12,010,020
August	15,078,513	February	12,258,148
September	14,182,516	March	15,305,799
October	11,161,365	April	12,535,090
November	9,017,822	May	11,490,140
December	7,696,030	June	10,092,910
Total New-York duties collected			$141,421,292
Miscellaneous out-port Customs			5,802,839
Total deposited at New-York			$147,224,131

The Export clearances from New-York in June, 1871, and in the same month, 1870, compare as follows:

	June, 1871.	June, 1870.
Domestic Produce	$17,432,767	$16,811,500
Foreign	962,371	889,483
Gold and Silver	8,604,738	4,257,302
Total June clearances	$26,999,876	$21,958,345

The Exports of all descriptions for the Fiscal Year compare as follows with the previous Fiscal Year:

	1870-71. Fiscal Year.	1869-70. Fiscal Year.
Domestic Produce	$213,306,021	$188,720,230
Foreign re-exports	9,410,845	9,525,157
Gold and Silver	82,905,497	33,497,155
Total	$305,622,363	$231,742,542

Of the gross Import entries of Foreign Merchandise, the proportions of Dry Goods to General Merchandise for the two Fiscal Years were as follows:

	1870-71. Fiscal Year.	1869-70. Fiscal Year.
General Merchandise	$222,606,285	$184,214,531
Foreign Dry Goods	126,123,210	96,414,270
Total Entries	$348,729,495	

We have to report another dull day in the Wall-street markets. Gold and the Foreign Exchanges are firm, without any important business in either. At the Treasury sale of Gold only $2,100,000 was bid for, and $1,000,000 awarded at 112.38@112.53 ₱ cent., the open market being 112⅛ ₱ cent. at the time. In the Afternoon the quotation was 112⅛ ₱ cent., the same as last night.

The Public Funds continue in demand for Europe, but the offerings here within London limits are small, and some of the buyers for the other side doubt whether the advanced bids would bring out much Stock. Even the Registered 5-20s dealt in exclusively on Domestic accounts are fully up to the price of Gold. The Coupon 1862s are 113⅞ ₱ cent., and the 1867s 113⅛ ₱ cent. The 5 ₱ cents (old) are 113⅛. They carry interest from the 1st of March. The long 6 ₱ cents of 1881 are 115⅛ ₱ cent.

In the Railway Stocks the feeling is more generally bearish than in the opposite direction, and the sales of the day show continued weakness in Union Pacific, North-west, Rock Island, St. Pauls, and even Toledo and Wabash, which was fairly supported yesterday. The same depression was felt on New-York Central and Scrip, while Lake Shore was well maintained considering the surrounding feeling on the general market.

In the Southern State Bonds there was some business in South Carolinas and Georgias, at steady prices for the former and an improvement in Georgias.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 20.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	113	113⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	114⅛	114
United States 5-20s of 1867	113	113⅛
American Gold	112⅞	112⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	110⅞	110⅞
N. Y. C. Central and Hudson	96⅛	95⅞
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Ctfs	91⅛	91
Reading Railroad	111⅛	111⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	106⅞	106⅛
North-west Common	68⅛	66
North-west Preferred	88⅞	88⅛
Pacific Mail	43⅞	43⅛
St. Paul Preferred	78⅛	79
St. Paul Common	58	57⅞
Lake Shore	107⅛	107⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	44	43⅛
Toledo and Wabash	58⅛	58⅛
Western Telegraph	57⅞	57⅛
Erie	28⅛	27⅞
Union Pacific	26⅛	26⅛
Central Pacific Bonds	98⅞	98⅞
Union Pacific Bonds	88⅛	88
Consoldation Coal	42	41

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, July 20.

Gold receipts	$778,376 85
Gold payments	222,897 59
Gold balance	60,068,347 56
Currency receipts	336,375 70
Currency payments	497,967 34
Currency balance	4,801,195 56
Customs	752,000 00

SALES OF GOLD BY TREASURY.

Martin & Runyon.
$10,000 112.40
10,000 112.45
30,000 112.50
J. F. Underhill & Co.
200,000 112.52
Ed. Sweet & Co.
15,000 112.38
Marx & Co.
100,000 112.45½
John A. Zerega & Co.
25,000 112.51½
25,000 112.52
25,000 112.53
25,000 112.53½
Bates & Brown.
12,000 112.38
20,000 112.51
Trevor & Colgate.
30,000 112.38

White, Morris & Co.
$50,000 112.51
50,000 112.45
7,000 112.38
Schafer Brothers.
30,000 112.38
100,000 112.40
100,000 112.50
Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co.
20,000 112.50
30,000 112.47
20,000 112.45
20,000 112.43
20,000 112.40
20,000 112.39
6,000 112.38
$1,000,000

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent., reg., '81	115⅛	5-20 coup., '67	113
6 ₱ cent., coup., '81	115⅛	5-20 coup., '68	113⅛
5-20 coup., '62	114	10-40 reg.	112⅞
5-20 coup., '64	113⅛	10-40 coup.	113⅛
5-20 coup., '65	113⅛	6s currency	114
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	112⅞		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old	72	Arkansas 6s, Funded.	54
Tenn. 6s, new bds	72¼	Ark.7s,L.R.&Ft.S.Iss.	55
Va. 6s, new bonds	72¾	Ohio 6s, 1881	103
Va. 6s, reg.. old	55	Ohio 6s, 1886	108
Va. 6s, Consol. Bds	70	Ill. War Loan	100
Va. 6s, Def. Bds	25	Ind. 6s, War Loan	100
Georgia 6s	83	Indiana 5s	100
Ga. 7s, new bonds	95	Mich. 6s, 1873	99
Ga. 7s, Gold Bds	96	Mich. 6s, 1878	99
N. Car. 6s, new bds	26¾	Mich. 6s, 1883	99
S. Car. 6s, Jan.&July	58¾	N. Y. Reg. B'ty L.	108
S. C. 6s, April & Oct.	61	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72.	106½
Missouri 6s	99	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73.	106¼
Mo. 6s, H.&St.Jo.Iss.	97	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.	106⅝
La. 6s	68	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.	106⅝
La. 6s, Levee Bds	71	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.	107
La. 7s, Peniten'y	70½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.	107
California 7s	111⅛	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74.	101
Conn. 6s	100⅛	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75.	101
Rhode Island 6s	100	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76.	101
Alabama 8s	99		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	92¼	Tol. & Wab. 2d	91½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	91¼	Tol. & Wab. E. bds	82
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	89	Hannibal & N. 1st	88
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub	89	Gt. West. 1st, '88	94½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	104⅛	Gt. West. 2d, '93	86
Erie 1st M. ex	101½	Q. & Tol. 1st, '90	85⅞
Erie 1st Ind	92½	Gal. & Chi. ex	103
Erie 2d 7s, '79	97½	Gal. & Chi. 2d	98
Erie 3d 7s, '83	95½	Chi., R. I. & Pac	101
Erie 4th 7s, '80	88⅝	Morris & Essex 1st	103
Erie 5th 7s, '88	84	Morris & Essex 2d	100½
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	93½	Clev. & Tol. S. F	101½
Long Dock Bonds	95	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st	104
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	104	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d	99
Harlem 1st 7s	102⅛	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 3d	99
Har. C. M. & S. F. 6s	93⅞	P., Ft. W. & C. 8 ₱ c. e. b.	101
Ch., B. & Q. 8 ₱ ct. 1st	110⅛	Clev. & Pitts. C. S. F.	93
M. South. 7 ₱ ct. 2d	97	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	100
M.S.& N.I.S.F.7 ₱ c.	101⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	99
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	99⅛	Chi. & Alton S. F.	101
Cen. Pac. bds	98⅜	Chi. & Alton 1st	102
Union Pac. 1st bds	88⅛	Chi. & Alton Inc	95
Union Pac. L. G. 7s	82¾	Ohio & Miss. 1st	99⅛
Union Pac. Inc. 10s	82⅛	Ohio & Miss. Cons	93
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct., '75	106	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	93
Alton & T. H. 1st	98⅛	St. L. & I. M. 1st	94⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d Pf.	86	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	108⅛
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	101	Mil. & St. P. 1st	91⅛
Chi. & N. W. Int. bds	93⅛	M. & St. P., I. & M. d	89⅛
Chi. & N. W. Con. bds	93	Mil. & St. P. 2d	89
Chi. & N. W. Ex. bds	88	Chi. & Mil. 1st	91
Chi. & N. W. 1st	99⅛	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st	87⅛
Han. & St. Jo. Conv.	103⅛	Tol., P. & War., E. D.	89
Del., L. & W. 1st	100⅛	Tol., P. & War. 2d	78
Del., L. & W. 2d	97	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100
Tol. & Wab. 1st ex.	97⅛	Bost., H. & E. guar.	22
Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. dl.	89⅛	Cedar F. & M. 1st	84

And the following for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	134	Metropolitan	136
Manhattan	155	Citizens'	122
Merchants'	118	People's	145
Mechanics'	135	East River	112½
America	145½	Nassau	108
City	225	Corn Exchange	131
North River	98	St. Nicholas	125
Tradesmen's	150	Marine	165
Greenwich	220	Commonwealth	100
Butchers' & Drovers'	145	Importers' & Traders'	175
Gallatin National	116	Park	156
Merchants' Exch'ge	99	N. Y. Nat. Exchange	80
Leather Manufactrs'	182	Central National	106
Commerce	117⅛	First National	100
Ocean	94	Second National	180
Mercantile	120	Fourth National	113
American Exchange	114	Tenth National	125
Bank of the Republic	116	Gold Exchange	80
Bank of N. America	104		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JULY 20.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	100⅛	101
City 6s, new	100⅞	101
Camden and Amboy	127½	128
Pennsylvania Central	60⅞	61
Reading	111½	111⅝
Lehigh Valley	60⅜	60½
Catawissa Preferred	47½	48
Philadelphia and Erie	28⅛	28¼
Northern Central	40½	40⅜
Lehigh Navigation	38	38⅛
Lehigh Gold Loan	91	91½

The Paris *Journal Officiel* of July 6 publishes the following official figures from the Bank of France, as compared with the return of Sept. 8, 1870, after Sedan, the last return heretofore published:

	Sept. 8. Francs.	July 5. Francs.
Capital of the Bank	182,500,000	182,500,000
Profits and addition	7,045,160	7,256,638
Reserve of the Bank	22,105,750	22,105,750
Landed property	4,000,000	4,000,000
Notes in circulation	1,745,050,775	2,073,211,430
Bank-notes to order	84,768,321	28,296,251
Treasury accounts	178,779,821	420,566,981
Current accounts	334,406,630	458,541,587
Current branch banks	107,365,186	46,319,610
Dividends payable	1,394,076	14,604,301
Discounts	13,771,799	2,784,995
Rediscounted	1,157,050	9,917,592
Sundries	12,412,834	26,934,188
Total	2,694,757,406	3,297,089,326
Cash on hand	808,002,713	649,051,846
Commercial bills overdue	776,637	601,409
Commercial bills not yet due	792,569,239	521,638,068
Commercial branch banks	635,724,335	282,346,600
Advance on bullion	13,382,400	16,811,000
Branch banks	7,691,350	5,584,800
French public securities	53,417,000	54,800,900
Branch banks	11,864,910	9,740,405
On railway shares, &c	44,796,200	43,067,000
By the branch banks	39,488,350	25,045,168
On Credit Foncier	5,015,800	5,054,709
Branches	1,527,390	998,840
To the State	60,000,000	60,000,000
Government stock reserve	12,980,750	12,980,750
Government disposable	80,557,187	71,557,187
Rentes and immobiles	100,000,000	100,000,000
Hotel and furniture	9,033,682	4,000,000
Expenses and management	1,332,865	61,076
Sundries	16,596,546	45,997,604
Advanced Treasury	....	1,197,702,476
Advanced City of Paris	....	210,000,000
Total	2,694,757,406	3,297,089,326

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 5th of July gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,283,115	Increase	£167,366
Public deposits	9,227,710	Decrease	670,474
Other deposits	24,392,428	Increase	1,852,707
Government securities	14,874,572	Increase	1,882,993
Other securities	21,182,608	Increase	520,845
Notes unemployed	15,762,045	Decrease	1,051,315

The amount of notes in circulation is £24,966,475, being an increase of £916,725; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £26,495,236, showing a decrease of £114,304 when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the prices of Consols and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year:

	At present.	Last year.
Bullion	£26,495,236	£21,449,108
Reserve	16,528,761	12,542,863
Notes in circulation	24,966,475	23,906,245
Rate of discount	2½ ₱ cent.	3 ₱ cent.
Consols	92⅞	92⅝
French Rentes	55⅜f.	71⅜f.

Earnings of Toledo and Wabash for the second week in July:

1871	$115,843 39
1870	71,076 15
Increase	$44,767 24

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST BONDS, WITH STATE INDORSEMENT.

The undersigned offer for sale a limited amount of FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the MONTGOMERY AND EUFAULA RAILROAD COMPANY, *indorsed by the State of Alabama,* bearing Eight Per Cent. Interest in Gold, payable in New-York, March and September. Issue limited to $16,000 per mile on finished road.

Ample funds have been provided for the completion of this road by October next, and the funds for meeting the interest due in September next have already been placed in our hands.

The business of this road promises to be large and profitable, and we confidently recommend its indorsed Mortgage Bonds to those seeking investments as both safe and advantageous. Price for the present 95 per cent. and accrued interest.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY offer a rare chance for safe and profitable investment. They are a first and only lien upon the Road, which is now nearly completed, the rolling stock, telegraph, land grant, and all the property of the Company. The lands are released from taxation, and are worth more than the whole amount of the mortgage. The Road will form the great air-line route from Chicago and Milwaukee to St. Paul and the North-west. Bonds for sale at 90 and interest in currency, by WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st., where pamphlets and further information can be obtained.

☞ TANNER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Buy and Sell, at current market rates, the FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT (8) PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Interest payable August and February, in New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, free of U. S. taxes.

TANNER & CO.,
No. 11 WALL-ST.

☞ JULY INVESTMENTS.

JAY COOKE & CO. are now selling the First Mortgage 7.30 Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, bearing seven and Three-tenths per Cent. gold interest, (more than 8 per cent. currency,) and secured by first and only mortgage on the entire road and equipments, and on more than 23,000 acres of land to every mile of track, or 500 acres of land to each $1,000 bond. The highest current price will be paid for United States Five-twenties, and all other marketable securities received in exchange.

Pamphlets, maps, and full information will be furnished on application by JAY COOKE & CO., Philadelphia, New-York and Washington, and by Banks and Bankers generally throughout the country.

☞ NASHVILLE AND DECATUR RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Sinking Fund Bonds, principal and interest GUARANTEED BY THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY. For sale at 87½ and accrued interest by THE GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK, No. 36 Wall-st.

☞ LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD CONSOLIDATED SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS for sale at ninety-two and one-half and accrued interest, by

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

☞ ELIZABETHTOWN AND PADUCAH RAILROAD OF KENTUCKY Eight Per Cent. First Mortgage Convertible Bonds. In consequence of a recent negotiation of these securities the undersigned have but a limited amount to offer at 90 and accrued interest, at which rate they recommend them to investors as a thoroughly safe security.

HALLGARTEN & CO., No. 28 Broad-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 20, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	19	Resin, bbls.	444
Broom-corn, bales	81	Pork, bbls.	10
Bees-wax, pks.	6	Beef, bbls.	8
Cotton, bales	583	Cut-meats, bbls.	200
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls.	25	Grease, bbls.	100
Copper, bbls.	283	Lard, bbls.	422
Eggs, bbls.	938	Lard, kegs	736
Flour, bbls.	13,434	Stearine, pks.	150
Wheat, bushels	75,630	Butter, pks.	1,499
Corn, bushels	155,874	Cheese, pks.	15,561
Oats, bushels	70,029	Tallow, pks.	79
Malt, bushels	870	Lard-oil, bbls.	85
Corn-meal, bbls.	920	Spelter, pieces	528
Hemp, bales	5	Starch, boxes	700
Hops, bales	131	Tea, half chests	35
Hides, No.	2,875	Tobacco, hhds.	257
Hides, bales	3	Tobacco, bx. and cs.	474
Leather, sides	14,311	Whisky, bbls.	631
Moss, bales	27	Wool, bales	1,244
Spirits Turp., bbls.	148		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Java,* for Liverpool—9 bbls. Jewelers' Sweepings, 350 bales Hops, 10,589 boxes Cheese, 8,912 bushels Corn, 69 bales Cotton, 31 pks. Furs, 207 pks. Tobacco.

By the ship *Hudson,* for London—2,550 bbls. Flour, 772 bbls. Resin, 24,322 bushels Corn, 30,781 bushels Wheat, 356 hhds. Tobacco, 500 boxes Lobsters, 250 bbls. Oxide Zinc, 240 boxes Clocks, 800 boxes Corn, 1,426 Oars, 26 casks Sperm-oil, 19 cases Pipes, 300 boxes Maizena.

By the steamer *Iowa,* for Glasgow—18 hhds. Tobacco, 1,000 bushels Corn, 100 bbls. Zinc, 27,591 bushels Wheat, 255 pks. Fish Oil, 150 bbls. Pork, 19 bbls. Whalefoots, 812 boxes Cheese.

By the brig *Saul,* for Ipswich—20,007 bushels Corn.

By the bark *Chillingham,* for Southampton—23,998 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Pollykarp,* for Queenstown and orders—22,038 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Grace,* for Rotterdam—3,840 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Scotland,* for Bremen—3,570 bbls. Crude Petroleum.

By the bark *Regia,* for Danzic—2,772 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *D. Owen,* for Lisbon—19,178 bushels Corn.

By the brig *J. Shay,* for Lisbon—60 boxes Extract Fustic, 26 boxes Tobacco, 150 bbls. Resin, 56 boxes Clocks, 100 boxes Naphtha, 46,500 Staves.

ASHES—Have been in demand, and steady, at $7@$7 50 for Potts, and at $9@$7 95 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—Has been in request, and steady in price.

BRICKS—Have been in good demand at full rates.

CANDLES—Have been in limited demand at old prices.

COCOA—Has been quiet, since our last, at unaltered quotations.

COAL—Has been quite moderately sought after, and quoted irregular in price.

COFFEE—All kinds are held with firmness, on a reduced supply. The high claims of holders, however, check business. We note sales of 500 bags Rio, by the *Halley,* on private terms. The stock of Rio in first hands this morning was 98,558 bags here, and 84,928 bags at the other distributing ports. Other kinds have been quiet at former figures. The recent movements in other than Rio, Messrs. C. AMANN & Co. sum up thus: 9,589 mats Java, ex *Ayr,* sold for consumption on private terms; 4,706 bags Maracaibo (ex sundry vessels) sold in lots for consumption on private terms; 659 bags Laguayra, 117 bags Costa Rica, 65 bags Savanilla, sold in lots for consumption within our range. We notice 15,000 mats Java, ex *Rainbow,* sold in Boston for New-York account. The stock of other than Rio in first hands this morning was 45,097 bags and 8,000 mats, including of Java, 8,000 Grass mats; of Ceylon, 6,280 bags; Maracaibo, 6,609 bags; Laguayra, 13,268 bags; Jamaica, 2,937 bags; Costa Rica, 7,652 bags; Manila, 225 bags; Mexican, 1,849 bags; Malabar, 5,080 bags; African, 198 bags; Savanilla, 879 bags, and of Curacoa, 120 bags. We quote: Java at 18c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 13c.@16½c.; Laguayra, 14c.@15½c.; Rio, 10½c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 13c.@15½c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 13½c.@17c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 13c.@16c.; Savanilla, 13c.@15½c.; Curacoa, 13c.@15c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@10c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—There has been a brisk call for early delivery, with an advance of ⅛c.@¼c. ₱ lb. on reduced offerings and more favorable Liverpool advices. Sales since our last, 5,567 bales, (of which 63 bales were to arrive,) including 409 bales to shippers, 1,238 bales to spinners, 883 bales to speculators, and 3,037 bales in transit. For forward delivery there has been a good demand, at an improvement of ⅛c. ₱ lb., with sales reported, since our last, of 12,900 bales, basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for July, 300 bales at 19 9-16c.; August, 200 bales at 19¾c., 200 bales at 19¾c., 200 bales at 19 15-16c., 100 bales August and 100 bales September at 19¾c., together; September, 400 bales at 19¾c.; November, 100 bales at 18 11-16c.; December, 200 bales at 18⅝c., And today, for July, short notice, 100 bales at 19⅝c.: July, 300 bales at 19¾c., 100 bales at 19 11-16c., 300 bales at 19¾c.; August, 800 bales at 20c., 500 bales at 20¼c., 200 bales at 20 1-16c., 1,400 bales at 20c., 100 bales at 20 1-16c.; September, 400 bales at 19⅞c., 200 bales at 19 15-16c., 800 bales at 20c., 100 bales at 20 1-16c., 600 bales at 20c., 500 bales at 19⅞c., 200 bales at 20c., 100 bales at 19 15-16c., 700 bales at 19⅞c., 400 bales at 20c., 400 bales at 19⅞c.; October, 200 bales at 19c., 600 bales at 19⅛c., 100 bales at 19 5-16c.; November, 100 bales at 18⅞c., 100 bales at [illegible]; October, 100 bales at 19⅛c., November, 100 bales at 19 3-16c., together; October, November and December, 300 bales each, at 19c.; December, 200 bales at 19c., 500 bales at 18⅞c. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: July, 19.52c.; August, 19⅞c.; September, 19.76c.; October, 19.06c.; November, 18.66c. The receipts at this port today were 583 bales, including 580 bales from Mobile, 3 from Fernandina.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	16
Good Ordinary	17¾	17¾	17⅞	18
Low Middling	19⅞	20	20⅛	20¼
Middling	21	21⅛	21⅜	21½
Good Middling	21⅞	22	22⅛	22¼

The quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	5,584
Receipts last week	6,570
Receipts since the preceding week	8,741
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	1,059,314
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	769,243
Receipts preceding year	658,420
Exports since our last	69
Exports since Sept. 1	608,112
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	430,242
Exports for the year ending September, 1869	323,307
Estimated stock here	58,500

The Cotton Exchange makes the following statement of the receipts at the ports today and thus far this week with comparisons:

	Thursday. Bales.	Thus far this week without today. Bales.	Thus far last week inc'ng today. Bales.	Total last week. Bales.	Total this week last year. Bales.
Galveston	241	1,069	2,549	3,106	301
New-Orleans	38	3,691	5,337	6,683	1,743
Mobile	47	814	623	730	409
Savannah	55	464	911	929	1,798
Charleston	228	705	1,166	1,312	982
Wilmington	50	129	207	257	....
Norfolk	139	468	743	863	562
Baltimore	89	289	377	405	320
New-York	3	292	1,001	1,009	912
Boston	..	68	61	79	295
Various	..	....	....	C.P. 120	....
Total	890	7,989	12,975	15,493	7,322
This day last week	1,519	....	Vs.120	15,493	....
This day last year	749	....	Vs....	....	7,322
Total since Sept. 1, 1870					3,913,243
Same time last year					2,859,429

DRUGS, DYES AND DYE-WOODS—Have been sparingly dealt in, as a rule, within our previous range.

FEATHERS—Have been very quiet, but without change in price.

FISH—There has been a moderate jobbing trade reported in the leading kinds, with but little variation in values.

FRUIT—The demand is limited for most kinds on the basis of previous quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been generally dull and heavy. The offerings of most descriptions have been gaining on the comparatively limited inquiry for both shipment and home use, giving buyers the advantage. In shipping Extras the dealings comprised about 3,500 bbls., at $5 60 for very common to $5 80 for good lines, delivered. The better grades of Superfine attracted a little more attention at the modified figures. Trade and Family brands were difficult of sale, and the latter were quoted, in several instances, fully 10c. ₱ bbl. lower. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,100 bbls., all told, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 40@$5 10, chiefly at $4 75@$4 90; very inferior to good Extra State at $5 50@$5 80; good to fancy at $5 85@$6 50; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $5 30@$5 70; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $5 45@$5 75 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl.	$3 50@$4 40
Sour Flour	4 35@5 35
Superfine State and Western	4 40@5 10
Extra State	5 50@6 50
Extra City, shipping brands	5 50@6 50
Extra Genesee	6 50@8 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 45@5 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 80@8 50
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 30@5 70
Extra Western, trade and family brands	5 75@8 50
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 10@9 50

Southern Flour has been in slack demand at declining prices, though holders have not been willing to make concessions. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 700 bbls. at $5 15@$6 55 for poor to good, and $6 55@$10 25 for good to very choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been in very moderate request, ranging from $4@$5 50 for inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 325 bbls. Corn-meal has been in less demand at $3 40@$3 75 for White and Yellow Western; $3 60@$3 75 for Jersey, and $4 10@$4 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 475 bbls.

Southern Flour, poor to good Extra	$5 15@$6 55
Southern Flour, good to choice Extra	6 55@10 25
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 10@5 70
Corn-meal, poor to choice	3 40@4 15
Corn-meal, puncheon	19 25@19 75

GRAIN—In Wheat, the dealings since our last have been, to a fair extent, indicating a firmer market for prime samples of Spring, which have been in good request for export, and not offered with much freedom. Steamer grades of Spring have been comparatively plenty at about former rates, with a moderate inquiry noted. For Red and Amber Winter Wheat there has been a rather slow call, with some depression and irregularity in values. Amber Western was in most favor with purchasers of Winter, chiefly at from $1 48@$1 50 for the better grades. New Red and Amber Western and Southern Wheat was quite sparingly sought after, and quoted heavy within the range of from $1 40@$1 45 ₱ bushel. The main trade, however, was in Spring at $1 40@$1 40½ for prime No. 2; $1 38½@$1 39½ for fair ordinary to good do., afloat; $1 36 for fair do., in store; $1 30@$1 37 for boat-loads of soft and steamer grades do., afloat, and $1 22½@$1 27½ for odd lots of very inferior soft, from cars. There was some call for No. 1 Spring, which was in light supply, and quoted at $1 42@$1 42½ for car-lots. Sales of 25,000 bushels, deliverable at Buffalo, were reported at equal to about $1 42 here, for export. White Wheat was tame and more or less nominal. Sales have been reported since our last of 161,000 bushels, including White Western, in lots, at $1 42@$1 55; Red and Amber Western at $1 40@$1 50, chiefly at $1 48@$1 50 for old, and $1 42@$1 45 for new; No. 1 Spring at $1 42@$1 42½; No. 2 Spring at $1 38½@$1 40½, afloat; Soft do., $1 22½@$1 37; White Genesee, $1 50@$1 60; Red and Amber State, $1 42@$1 48; new White Southern (nominally) at $1 48@$1 55; new Amber do. at $1 40@$1 45, including a full boat-load of new crop Amber Virginia, for shipment, at $1 43 ₱ bushel. The purchases for milling purposes were on a rather more liberal scale. Corn has been freely dealt in but at variable prices, opening rather more firmly, on a more confident demand for shipment and home use, but closing a shade cheaper, with increasing offerings reported, partly on speculative account, and a less urgent export call, owing, partly, to the further stiffening in rates on ocean freight, particularly by steam for Liverpool. The business was mainly in dry mixed Western at from 69½c.@70½c., closing with 69½c. bid and 70c. asked. The poorer grades of mixed were in very slack request at from 65c.@69c. as the extremes. Fair to strictly prime Yellow Western was in demand at from 72c.@75½c., the latter rate from cars; and Western White at from 82c.@85c., with very scant offerings of the latter reported. Sales have been reported since our last of 189,000 bushels at 65c.@70½c., for inferior to very choice New Mixed Western, chiefly at 69½c.@70c. for samples of Canal afloat, and 65c.@69c. for steamer grades; 72c.@75½c. for Yellow Western and Southern; 82c.@85c. for White Western; 85c.@87c. (nominally) for White Southern. Rye continues very quiet at from 85c.@98c. for ordinary to prime New Western, and $1@$1 10 for New State. Barley-malt rules quite dull at from 90c.@$1 35 for inferior to very choice Canada; $1 05@$1 30 for ordinary to fancy State; $1 40@$1 50 for fancy City. Oats have been in unusually slack demand and quoted a shade lower, closing heavily, particularly for the poorer grades, which were offered quite freely. Sales have been reported since our last of 35,000 bushels at 63c.@72c., as the extremes, for inferior to fancy New Mixed and White Western and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 63c.@63½c. for Mixed Western, afloat; 65c.@67½c. for State; 67c.@72c. for White Western and Ohio, from track, store and delivery, the higher price for fancy lots of Ohio, ₱ bushel. The export clearances hence since our last have been 2,550 bbls. Flour, 30,781 bushels Wheat, and 24,322 bushels Corn for London; 8,912 bushels Corn for Liverpool; 27,591 bushels Wheat and 10,000 bushels Corn for Glasgow; 23,998 bushels Wheat for Southampton; 20,007 bushels Corn for Ipswich; 22,038 bushels Wheat for Cork and orders; and 19,178 bushels Corn for Lisbon.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been held firmly, but have been quiet.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in fair demand at $1 10 for shipping and $1 20@$1 50 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw has been in request at from 65c.@$1 70 for the range of qualities, Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—The market has been quoted firm, but has been inactive.

HIDES—There has been a slow trade reported in most kinds within our previous range: *Dry Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 21@23 lbs., 25c.@26c., gold, selected; Buenos Ayres, 25@27 lbs., 25c.@26c., gold, selected; Buenos Ayres, Seconds, 20@22 lbs., 21c.@22c., gold, as they run; Montevideo, 20@23 lbs., 24c.@24½c., gold, selected; Corrientes, 21@23 lbs., 23c.@23½c., gold, selected; Rio Grande, 20@21 lbs., 23c.@23½c., gold, selected; Orinoco, 20@23 lbs., 21c.@21½c., gold, selected; California, 21@25 lbs., 22c.@22½c., gold, selected; Central American, 18@22 lbs., 18c.@19c., gold, as they run; San Juan, 21@23 lbs., 17c.@18c., gold, as they run; Matamoras, 23@25 lbs., 19c.@20c., gold, as they run; Vera Cruz, 18@19 lbs., 19c., gold, as they run; Tampico, 20@22 lbs., 19c.@19½c., gold, as they run; Porto Cabello, 20@23 lbs., 18c.@19c., gold, as they run; Maracaibo, 20@23 lbs., 15c.@16c., gold, as they run; Bogota, 18@21 lbs., 19½c.@20½c., gold, as they run; Truxillo, 16@18 lbs., 19c.@20c., gold, as they run; Rio Hache, 17@20 lbs., 15c., gold, as they run; Curacoa, 18@22 lbs., 12c.@14c., gold, as they run; Port-au-Platte, 16@18 lbs., 17c., gold, as they run; Bahia, 17@21 lbs., 16c.@17c., gold, as they run; Texas, 21@26 lbs., 18c.@19c., currency, as they run; Western, 18@24 lbs., 16c.@18c., currency, as they run; Southern, 13@16 lbs., 16c.@18c., currency, as they run; *Dry-salted Hides*—Maracaibo, 30@32 lbs., 12c.@13c., gold, as they run; Maranham, 26@30 lbs., 13c.@13½c., gold, as they run; Pernambuco, 28@29 lbs., 12½c.@13c., gold, as they run; Matamoras, 28@32 lbs., 17½c.@18c., gold, as they run; Savanilla, 25@28 lbs., 12c.@13c., gold, as they run; Bahia, 25@28 lbs., 11½c.@12c., gold, as they run; Chili, 28@30 lbs., 17c.@18c., gold, as they run; Sandwich Islands, 28@32 lbs., 12c.@13c., gold, as they run; Southern and Western, 20@28 lbs., 14c.@15c., currency, as they run. *Wet-salted Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 45@50 lbs., 12½c.@13c., gold, selected; Rio Grande, 40@50 lbs., 12½c.@12¾c., gold, selected; California, 45@50 lbs., 11c.@11½c., gold, selected; Para, 35@40 lbs., 10c.@10½c., gold, selected; New-Orleans, 70@80 lbs., 11c., currency, selected; Texas, 60@70 lbs., 11c.@12½c., currency, selected; City Slaughter Ox, 60@80 lbs., 11½c.@11¾c., currency, selected; City Slaughter, Cow, 45@60 lbs., 10½c.@11c., currency, selected. *Upper Leather Hides*—Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips, 10@13 lbs., 25½c.@26c., gold, selected; Minas, 15@16 lbs., 20c., gold, as they run; Sierra Leone, 9@10 lbs., 35c., currency, selected; Gambia and Bissau, 8@9 lbs., 26c.@27c., currency, selected; Zanzibar, 10@12 lbs., 18c.@18½c., currency, as they run. *East India Hides*—Calcutta Slaughter-Cow, 9½@12¼ lbs., 15½c.@15¾c., gold; Calcutta Dead Green, 8@9 lbs., 13c., gold; Calcutta Buffalo, 19@22 lbs., 10½c.@11½c., gold; Manila and Batavia Buffalo, 20@25 lbs., 8c.@9c., currency; Singapore Buffalo, 25@27 lbs., 9c.@10c., currency; Penang Cow, 10@12 lbs., 13c.@14c., currency.

HOPS—Have been moderately dealt in at from 7c.@13c. for the range of the crop of 1870, and 2c.@6c. for older growth, ₱ lb. Receipts, 131 bales; exports, 350 bales.

HONEY—Has been altogether nominal at 82c.@86c., gold, for Cuba, in bond. No stock in first hands.

LATHS, LIME AND LUMBER—Have been generally quoted firm in price, on a moderately active trade. The Albany *Argus* says: "A steady movement of stock from the retail yards at most points is reported, with active building operations. Usually about this time large dealers look ahead for their Fall supplies. This season their purchases will be put off until later on account of Lumber not having come in so freely and the yards not being filled up as at other seasons. Increased activity during the Fall months may be looked for in consequence. Advanced prices are demanded by Canadian and Michigan manufacturers; large orders ahead keep the mills busy and the competition between rail and lake and canal shipments enables manufacturers to insist on firm prices; the latest Saginaw quotations were $7@$14@$35@$40. Transactions during the past week have been limited. Receipts light. Sales and shipments moderate. Prices are firm. The stock is well assorted. The receipts at Buffalo during the week by lake and rail are reported at 7,929,800 feet, and at Oswego by lake, 8,235,000 feet. The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals for the second week in July were:

	Boards and Scantling. Feet.	Shingles. M.	Staves. Pounds.
1871	13,288,000	819	......
1870	14,743,500	1,447	2,501,000

Of the Boards and Scantling received, 8,667,100 feet were by the Erie, and 4,620,900 by the Champlain Canal. The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to July 15 were:

	Boards and Scantling. Feet.	Shingles. M.	Staves. Pounds.
1871	149,326,300	12,321	5,444,400
1870	104,684,200	7,607	6,177,300

Lake Freights are $2 75@$3 25 to Buffalo, and $3@$5 50 to Oswego. Canal freights from Buffalo to Albany are $6 on hard wood and $5 on soft; from Oswego to Albany, $3. River and Eastern freights are unchanged.

LEATHER—There has been a fair trade reported in Sole at uniform quotations. The day's receipts were 14,311 sides. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 27¼c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 27¼c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 26c.@27¼c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 24½c.@25½c.; Hemlock, good damaged, all kinds and weights, 22½c.@25c.; Hemlock, poor damaged, all kinds and weights, 18c.@19c.; Hemlock, Rough, 29c.@32c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 33c.@37c.; Union, Cropped, Middle, 34c.@38c.; Union, Cropped, Light, 33c.@37c.; Union Bellies, 17c.@19c.; Oak, Rough, all weights, 32c.@37c.; Oak, Rough, Southern, all weights, 27c.@30c.

METALS—There has been a moderate inquiry for Copper at firm rates. Iron has attracted less attention, and has been quoted less buoyant as to price. Sales have been made of 250 tons Glengarnock Pig at $32 50@$33, and 400 tons Eglinton do. on private terms. No. 1 American Pig was quiet at $35 ₱ ton. Lead, Spelter and Zinc have been held with a fair show of firmness, but have been slow of sale. Tin has been strong in price, and not offered freely, but has been without activity. Of English, 15 tons were reported sold at 34½c.@35c., gold, ₱ lb. The current quotation for Straits was 35¼c., and for Banca 40¼c., gold, ₱ lb. Plates were very firm, with best brands of Charcoal quoted at $8 75@$9, gold, ₱ box. We are indebted to Messrs. S W. HOPKINS & Co. for the following statement of the export of rails from Great Britain, compiled from official returns, published by authority of the House of Commons:

Countries.	Month ending —June 30.— 1870. Tons.	1871. Tons.	Six months ending —June 30.— 1870. Tons.	1871. Tons.
United States	46,065	44,919	197,045	244,784
Other countries	79,409	58,133	365,664	231,407
Total	125,474	103,052	562,709	476,191
Old iron to all countries	16,290	13,957	57,399	58,611
Pig-iron to United States	12,606	14,642	54,104	92,669

MOLASSES—Has been very dull, the dealings having been confined to job lots within our range. The stock in first hands, this morning, included 3,593 hhds. Cuba, 2,558 hhds. Porto Rico, 1,178 hhds. English Islands, and 6,300 bbls. New-Orleans. We quote nominally as follows: Porto Rico at from 35c.@55c. for new; Cuba, 20c.@28c. for old, and 23c.@45c. for new; English Islands, 35c.@48c., and New-Orleans, 35c.@65c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine has been in good demand at firmer prices, 25 bbls. merchantable only brought 52c., 100 bbls. do. sold on private terms; also, 155 New-York bbls. on private terms, and 200 bbls., seller's option August, at 50c.@51c ₱ gallon; the receipts were 148 bbls. Resin has been quoted strong, especially the better qualities, with local demand for Pales; sales $6 25@$7; Strained was quoted at $3 12½ ₱ 280 lbs.; receipts, 444 bbls.; exports, 922 bbls. Tar has been very quiet; 50 bbls. Washington brought $3 50 ₱ bbl. We now quote: Spirits Turpentine, 52c.@53c.; Crude nominal; Resin, $2 95@$8 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White; Tar, $3 40@$4; Pitch, $2 75 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Business continues slow in all kinds, without important changes in prices.

PETROLEUM—The main feature of the market has been the increased activity in Crude in bulk, which has been offered freely at lower prices, inducing a brisk inquiry, largely speculative. Nearly 18,000 bbls. have been taken for forward delivery at 14c., mainly deliverable in August. The ruling quotation for prompt delivery was 14¼c. ₱ gallon, at which some 2,500 bbls. have been placed since our last....Shipping Crude continues inactive at 18¼c.@18¾c., here, and 18c. at Philadelphia, ₱ gallon....The receipts of Crude at Philadelphia today were 2,580 bbls....From the Creek the advices have been of a very tame movement, on the basis of $4 75@$4 80 for Lower, and $4 55@4 60 for Upper Road deliveries, various options. The export clearances, hence, have been 3,570 bbls. for Bremen. Refined has shown very little improvement. The reports from Europe are against shippers. A small inquiry for contracts has been reported. We quote at 25¼c. cargoes, and 25½c. for contracts, 6,000 bbls. sold at 25¼c. In Philadelphia prices have ruled weak, with a slow inquiry; 6,500 bbls. Refined have been sold for July, at 25¼c., with a return, and 2,000 bbls., last half of August, at 25¾c. The receipts at Philadelphia were 1,180 bbls. The export clearances hence were 3,840 bbls. for Rotterdam, and 2,772 bbls. for Dantzic....Refined Oil, in cases, has been in light demand at 28c.@29½c. ₱ gallon. Naphtha has been quiet at 9¾c.@10c., in shipping order, and 14c.@14½c. in cases, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate request at rather stronger prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 450 bbls., in lots, at $14 62½@$14 75, chiefly at $14 75 for New Western Mess; $12@$13 for new Prime to extra Prime; $12 75@$13 25 for Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery a better inquiry prevailed for Western, on the basis of $14 62½, seller August, and $14 75, seller September; sales, 2,750 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been in more request and quoted firmer, at from 6⅛c.@7½c. ₱ lb. Cut-meats have been rather more sought after, at 12½c.@14c. for Hams, 5¼c.@6¼c. for Shoulders, 14c.@15½c. for Smoked and Sugar-cured, ₱ lb.; sales equal to 270 pks. Bacon has been in moderate demand at 7¾c. for old Long Clear, 8c.@8¼c. for old Short Rib, 8¾c. for Short Clear, 8¾c. for new City Long Clear, 9c.@9¼c. for Fancy Cuts; sales, 175 pks. Lard has been more freely dealt in at about previous quotations, mainly by export buyers. Sales have been reported of 2,850 tcs. and bbls., for prompt delivery, at 9¾c.@11¼c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 11c. for Western Steam; 10¾c.@10⅞c. for new do., part to arrive; and 10c.@10¾c. for City. For forward delivery, sales have been reported of 250 tcs. new Western Steam, seller December, at 10¾c. ₱ lb. Beef continues quiet, but steady; sales have been reported of 130 bbls., in lots, at $6@$12 50 for Plain Mess, $12 50@$16 50 for Extra, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef rules very dull at from $19@$23 50 for Prime Mess, and $22@$25 for India Mess, ₱ tierce. Beef Hams continue dull at from $13@$28 for the range of qualities, ₱ bbl.; sales, 85 bbls. Butter continues in very moderate demand, including State, fair to prime, quoted at 25c.@32c., and very inferior to fair at 13c.@23c.; Western fair to prime at 18c.@25c., and inferior to fair at 10c.@18c., ₱ lb.; the day's receipts were 1,499 pks. Cheese has been in slack request at from 9c.@11c. for fair to fancy Factory; 9c.@11c. for fair to extra State Farm Dairy; 6c.@10c. for Western; the day's receipts were 15,561 boxes. We quote Butter and Cheese in detail thus:

Butter.

State, firkins, fine to extra, ₱ lb	30@32
State, firkins, fair to good, ₱ lb	25@27
Orange and Sussex, Fresh Pails, ₱ lb	28@30
State and River, Fresh Pails, ₱ lb	28@30
State, half-firkin tubs, extra quality, ₱ lb	28@30
State, half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ₱ lb	25@27
State, Welsh tubs, ₱ lb	25@27
Pennsylvania, firkins, fine, ₱ lb	23@25
Pennsylvania, firkins, good, ₱ lb	20@22
Western Reserve, firkins and tubs, prime, ₱ lb	18@20
Michigan, firkins and tubs, prime, ₱ lb	18@20
Chicago and North-west, firkins and tubs, prime, ₱ lb	16@18
Ordinary Western, ₱ lb	13@15
Common, firkins, ₱ lb	11@12
Grease Butter, original packages, ₱ lb	10@11

Cheese.

State Factories, fine to extra, ₱ lb	10@11
State Factories, fair to good, ₱ lb	9@10
State Factories, ordinary, ₱ lb	6@8
State Factories, skimmed, ₱ lb	3@6
State Farm Dairies, extra, ₱ lb	10@11
State Farm Dairies, ordinary to good, ₱ lb	6@9
Western, fair to good, ₱ lb	9@10
Western, ordinary, ₱ lb	6@8

RICE—Has been moderately sought after, including Carolina at $8@$8 75, and Rangoon at $3 87½@$7 25 ₱ 100 lbs.; sales 700 bags Rangoon within the range; stock, 9,000 bags.

SOAP—Has been salable and firm, including Castile at 11½c.@11¾c.; Colgate's Pale, 7¼c.; Family, 8¼c., and No. 1, 6¼c., ₱ lb.

SKINS—Have been in demand at steady rates. Desirable lots are not offered with much freedom. We quote: *Deer*—Honduras, 40c.; San Juan, 38c.; Angostura, 30c.@32c.; Sisal, 40c.; Vera Cruz, 35c.@40c.; Chagres, 42c.@45c.; Porto Cabello, 35c.@37c.; Para, 38c.@40c.; Southern and Texas, 20c.@25c., currency, ₱ lb. *Goat*—Tampico, 50c.@52½c.; Matamoras, 50c.@52½c.; Vera Cruz, 45c.@48c., gold, ₱ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 48c.@52c.; Payta, 50c.@51c.; Curacoa, 48c.@50c.; Cape, 35c.@37c., currency, ₱ lb.; Madras, each, 38c.@40c.; Patna, each, 42c.@45c., currency.

SUGARS—Raw have been steady as to price, and in good request, with sales reported since our last of 1,852 hhds., chiefly to refiners, including Centrifugal Cuba (1,303 hhds.) at 10¼c.@11¼c., chiefly at 11c.@11¼c.; good to prime Refining do. at 9¼c.@9⅝c.; Martinique at 8¾c.@9c.; Porto Rico, Grocery stock, at 10¼c., and Demerara at 11¾c.@12c.; also 150 boxes Havana at 11¼c. We now quote: Fair to good Refining grades Cuba, 9¼c.@9⅝c.; fair to choice Grocery grades, 9¾c.@10¼c.; Porto Rico Refining grades range from 8¾c.@9¾c., and Grocery from 9¾c.@10¾c. No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar has been quoted at 10¼c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in good demand at 10¾c.@13¼c. as the extremes. Messrs. CARL AMANN & Co. sum up the movements in Raw Sugars since July 1 thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock, July 1, 1871	85,955	85,894	265,582	10,466
Receipts, since July 1	23,717	11,344	21,782	1,246
	109,672	97,238	286,364	11,712
Sales, since July 1	25,518	10,166	33,050	1,058
Stock, July 21, 1871	84,154	87,072	255,314	10,654
Stock, July 21, 1870	100,209	120,711	375,233	2,222
Stock, July 22, 1869	130,562	148,561	121,381	2,143
Stock, July 23, 1868	102,261	51,866	49,236	258

TALLOW, &C.—Tallow continues in good request at full rates. Sales have been reported of 161,000 lbs. Tallow at 8¾c.@9¾c. for very common to prime, chiefly at 9½c.; also, 35,000 lbs. Stearine at 10¼c.@13¼c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—The trade has been confined to job lots within our previous range, the market having been quite dull, as a rule. We quote, including Green, common to fair Hyson, in job lots, within the range of 45c.@60c.; good to fine Hyson, 65c.@80c.; extra fine to finest Hyson, 85c.@$1; common to fair Young Hyson, 45c.@55c.; good to fine young Hyson, 60c.@85c.; extra fine to finest Young Hyson, 90c.@$1 20; common to fair Gunpowder and Imperial, 62c.@80c.; good to fine, 90c.@$1 10; extra fine to finest, $1 15@$1 40; common to fair Twankay, 34c.@37c.; good to fine Twankay, 38c.@40c.; extra fine to finest Twankay, 45c.@48c.; common to fair uncolored Japan, 60c.@70c.; good to fine Uncolored Japan, 75c.@85c.; extra fine to finest Uncolored Japan, 90c.@$1 10; common to fair Oolong, 50c.@60c.; good to fine Oolong, 62c.@85c.; extra fine to finest Oolong, 90c.@$1 30; common to fair Souchong, 47c.@60c.; good to fine Souchong, 65c.@80c.; extra fine to finest Souchong, 90c.@$1 10.

WHISKY—Has been quoted firmer, but has been quiet, with sales reported of 80 bbls. at 95c., for iron-bound pks., ₱ gallon. Receipts 631 bbls.

FREIGHTS—In the line of berth freights the feature was the continued call for Grain room, which was not offered freely, and rates were again quoted a fraction higher. There was not much activity in other kinds of Produce, as shippers were not disposed to do much at the asking figures. The offerings of Provisions were on a moderate scale. The chartering business was slow. Grain vessels attracted less attention, owing partly to the firmness of ship-owners. Vessels for the Petroleum trade were in very moderate request, and the bids were generally unsatisfactory. For Liverpool the reported engagements since our last have been 170 bales Cotton at ¼d. by steam, and ⅛d.@5-32d., by sail, ₱ lb.; 1,000 bbls. Flour on private terms; 7,800 bushels Corn, by sail, to fill up, at 6½d.; 55,000 bushels Grain, by do., at 6¾d. for Corn, and 7¼d. for Wheat; 15,500 bushels Grain, by steam, at 9d. ₱ standard bushel; 7,800 bushels Wheat, by do., at 9½d. ₱ bushel; 1,200 boxes Cheese, by steam, at [illegible]; 750 tcs. Lard at 21s. 3d. by sail, and 27s. 6d. by steam; chiefly by sail; 100 hhds. Tallow, mostly by sail, at 20s.@21s. 3d.; 250 tons Heavy Goods by sail, at equal to 22s. 6d. ₱ ton; also a British ship, of 1,491 tons register, placed on the berth for general cargo. For London, 7,800 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 7¼d. ₱ bushel; 500 bales Hops, by do., at ¼d., 400 bales do., by steam, via Liverpool, at 7-16d. ₱ lb.; and 80 tons Heavy Goods on private terms. For Glasgow, 24,000 bushels Grain, by steam, at 8½d. ₱ standard bushel; 50 boxes Bacon, and 200 pks. Butter, by do., at 30s.; 600 boxes Cheese, by do., at 40s. ₱ ton. For Bristol, by steam, 18,850 bushels Grain, 10,000 boxes Cheese, 100 boxes Bacon, 70 tcs. Beef, and equal to 250 tons Heavy Goods on private terms; also, the new British iron steam-ship *Arragon,* of about 1,400 tons register, and belonging to the Great Western Steam-ship line, placed on the berth for general cargo. For Cork and orders, a British brig of 127 tons register, with about 800 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 3d. to the United Kingdom, or 6s. 3d. to the Continent. For Bremen, a bark, with about 650 tons Cedar, reported at 17s. 6d. ₱ ton, measurement. For Bilboa, an American schooner of 405 tons register, with about 2,300 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. ₱ bbl. For Gibraltar and orders, an American brig, of 398 tons register, with 11,000 cases Petroleum, at 27c., gold, ₱ case to the Mediterranean; an Italian bark, of 298 tons register, with about 1,600 bbls. Petroleum at 5s., and a bark, of 466 tons register, with about 3,100 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. to a direct port in the Mediterranean.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 20.—RECEIPTS—4,070 bbls. Flour, 43,000 bushels Wheat, 104,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 31,000 bushels; 234,000 bushels Corn, and 13,000 bushels Oats. FREIGHTS—Wheat 11c., and Corn 10c. to New-York. FLOUR dull and heavy. WHEAT neglected and nominal. CORN active and lower; sales 120,000 bushels Western No. 2 at 58c.; 8,000 do., to arrive, at 58c. OATS scarce; 1,200 bushels sold at 60c. MALT—Sales 11,000 bushels from Western barley at $1 20, cash, ₱ 34 lbs. PORK, LARD and HIGHWINES quiet and unchanged. CATTLE quiet and unchanged: buyers being unwilling to concede the advance demanded, the greater part of the receipts go East, consequently to an overcrowded market; the sales were made up of 183 Illinois Steers, ranging from 986 to 1,500 lbs., at $5@$5 87½; 34 Indiana, averaging 1,178 lbs., at $5 25; 69 Ohio, ranging from 1,150 to 1,283 lbs., at $5 30@$5 50; 68 Missouri, averaging 1,386 lbs., at [illegible]; 16 Michigan, averaging 1,128 lbs., at $5 45. SHEEP firm and shading upward; in some cases an advance of ¼c.@⅜c. ₱ lb. was obtained; the supply of Lambs is too great, and on this stock there was a decline of ⅜c. ₱ lb.; the sales were 1,260 Michigan Sheep, ranging from 80 to 81 lbs., at $4 40@$4 60; 513 Ohio, ranging from 82 to 88 lbs., at $4 62½@$5 62½; 2,512 Canada Lambs, ranging from 54 to 66 lbs., at $6 62½@$7 25. HOGS firm and active; sales were made of 1,797 head at $4 87½@$5 for common to good shipping.

ST. LOUIS, July 20.—COTTON dull and nominally 19¼c. FLOUR firm with a fair demand; Superfine Winter, $4 25@$4 50; Extra Winter, $4 85@$5; Double Extra Winter, $5 25@$5 50. WHEAT opened firm, but closed dull; No. 3 Red Fall, at the elevator, $1 15; sample lots No. 2 Red Winter ranged, $1 20@$1 25. CORN dull and drooping; Mixed, in bulk on the track, 46c.@47c.; sacked, 56c. OATS dull; new in bulk on the track, 40c.@41c.; sacked, 44c.@45c.; old sacked, 56c. BARLEY dull; No. 3 Spring sacked, 65c. RYE higher at 60c.@62c. TOBACCO inactive. HEMP unchanged. BAGGING unchanged. PORK dull; jobbing and order lots at $15@$15 25. BACON dull; jobbing and order lots of Shoulders at 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c.; Clear Sides, 9¼c. LARD—Considerable sales on private terms; Choice Tierce, in a small way, at 10¼c. HOGS wanted at $3 90@$4 10; butchers pay more. CATTLE—Texas plenty at $1 50@$3 25 for inferior to corn-fed natives; No. 2, $5 25. RECEIPTS—4,800 bbls. Flour, 48,000 bushels Wheat, 28,000 bushels Corn, 24,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 Hogs.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 20.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 1,600 bbls. at $7 for No. 1 Spring; $7 50 for Amber Winter; $8 for White Winter; $8 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales 1,900 bushels Amber Michigan at $1 40; 1 car No. 1 Red Ohio at $1 41; 1 car No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 36. CORN dull: sales 8,000 bushels at 63c.; 1,500 bushels at 64½c., and 1 car, 65c. OATS—None in the market. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS quiet. CORN-MEAL, $1 50 for bolted; $1 40 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $22; Shipstuffs, $25@$26; Middlings, $28@$30 ₱ ton. HIGHWINES, 92½c. Canal FREIGHTS—Flour 30c., Wheat 7½c., Corn 7c., to New-York. Lumber $3 to the Hudson. $3 75 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 53c., to New-York, 40c., to Albany 35c. RECEIPTS by Lake—7,500 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn, 507,000 feet Lumber. SHIPMENTS by Canal—1,790 bbls. Flour, 31,500 bushels Corn, 1,222,000 feet Lumber.

CHICAGO, July 20.—FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT active, advanced ¾c.: No. 2 Spring, $1 15½@$1 16¾, cash; during the afternoon, firmer at $1 15¾@$1 15⅞, seller July. CORN advanced ⅛c.; No. 2 Mixed closed at 50¾c.; during the afternoon dull at 50c., seller July. OATS firmer; No. 2, 45c.@46c., cash. RYE firmer; No. 2, 58c.@59c. BARLEY—No. 2 Spring quiet at 70c.@72c. HIGHWINES held at 92c. PROVISIONS quiet; Mess PORK, $14 50@$14 62½, seller August. Live HOGS active at $4 25@$5 15. CATTLE steady at $3 50@$6. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 52,000 bushels Wheat, 242,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley, 6,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 94,000 bushels Wheat, 186,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 5,000 Hogs. FREIGHTS quiet.

TOLEDO, July 20.—FLOUR steady with a moderate demand. WHEAT active and advanced 2c.@3c.; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 33; No. 3 White Wabash, $1 22; Amber Michigan, $1 22½; No. 1 Amber Illinois, $1 28; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 24; No. 1 Red, $1 24; No. 2 Red, $1 21½; No. 3 Red, $1 13; Rejected Red, $1 05. CORN—Shade better with a fair business; Low Mixed, 55½c.; Yellow, 57½c.; White, 64c.; no grade, 55c. OATS a shade better but quiet; No. 1, 61c.; Michigan, 55c. FREIGHTS dull and unchanged; Wheat, by lake, to Buffalo, 3c.; to Oswego, 5½c.@6c. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 47,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 52,000 bushels Wheat, 33,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, July 20.—COTTON in fair demand and market firmer; Middling, 20¼c.@20½c. FLOUR steady, with a moderate demand; new Family, $6@$6 30. WHEAT unchanged and quiet; new Red, $1 20@$1 24. CORN dull and unchanged. RYE quiet and unchanged. OATS quiet and unchanged. PORK dull; prices nominal; $14 50 asked. Bulk MEATS dull and drooping; sales of Shoulders at 5¼c.; Sides neglected; Rough could be had at $8 65 ₱ cwt. BACON opened dull and closed active owing to the light supply; sales of Clear Rib Sides at 8¼c.@8⅜c., Clear Sides at 8¾c. Dry-salted MEATS unchanged. Live HOGS quiet and unchanged. TOBACCO firm with a fair demand; sales, 225 hhds. WHISKY firm with a fair demand at 92c.

MILWAUKEE, July 20.—FLOUR depressed; Spring Extra, $5@$5 35. WHEAT opened firm but closed dull; No. 2, $1 12@$1 12½, cash and seller July. OATS lower; No. 2, 45c. CORN firmer; No. 2 Mixed, 50c. RYE—No. 1, 58c. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 36,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat. FREIGHTS dull; Wheat, by lake to Buffalo, 4¼c.

LOUISVILLE, July 20.—TOBACCO active and firm; sales, 212 hhds.; Lugs, 6¼c.@6¾c.; Low to good medium Leaf, $7@$14. FLOUR steady with a light demand; Extra Family, $6. WHEAT in good demand; Choice, $1 40. CORN quiet; Shelled, 72c. OATS—Old, 58c.; New, 40c. RYE—Old, 90c. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 20.—WHEAT in limited request; 1 car No. 1 Amber State sold at $1 50. RYE dull and nominal. CORN steady, with a moderate demand; sales, 1,500 bushels Western Mixed, in lots, at 71c.@72c. MALT—Sales, 5,000 bushels, city-made, from Canada West barley, at $1 40. OATS steady; sales, 1,500 bushels at 60c. for No. 1 State and Western.

CLEVELAND, July 20.—FLOUR dull, and in buyers' favor. WHEAT—Demand active; prices advanced; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 24; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 22. CORN dull, and a shade lower; High Mixed, 61c. OATS unchanged and dull. PETROLEUM quiet and unchanged.

MEMPHIS, July 20.—COTTON—Demand light; holders firm; Middling, 20c.; receipts, 144 bales; shipments, 90 bales. FLOUR quiet and weak at $5@$7 50. CORN scarce and firm at 72c.@73c. OATS—New, 61c.; Old, 65c.@66c. LARD and PORK dull and nominal. BACON dull; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Sides, 8¼c.@9¼c.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 20.—COTTON strong; Middling, 20¼c.@20⅜c.; net receipts, 38 bales; gross, 205 bales; exports, to Havre, 3,005 bales; to Great Britain, 1,602 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 49,876 bales.

GALVESTON, July 20.—COTTON firm; good ordinary, 16c.; net receipts, 241 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,875 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 13,030 bales.

NORFOLK, July 20.—COTTON dull; Low Middling, 19¼c.; net receipts, 139 bales; exports, coastwise, 38 bales; stock, 710 bales.

WILMINGTON, July 20.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 19¼c.; net receipts, 50 bales; exports, coastwise, 279 bales; stock, 776 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 20.—COTTON inactive; Middling held at 19½c.; net receipts, 55 bales; stock, 5,447 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 20.—COTTON firm; Middling, 19¼c.@19⅜c.; net receipts, 228 bales; exports, coastwise, 544 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 3,911 bales.

MOBILE, July 20.—COTTON dull; Middling, 19½c.; net receipts, 47 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 9,136 bales.

BOSTON, July 20.—COTTON dull; Middling, 21¼c.; gross receipts, 490 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 35 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 6,000 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 20—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 93⅛ for money and 93⅛@93¼ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862, 92½; 1865, old, 92¼; 1867, 91¼; 10-40s, 91¼. The weekly statement of the Bank of England, published today, shows an increase in the amount of bullion in vault of £55,000.

1½ P. M.—Consols, 93⅛ for both money and the account. United States 10-40 Bonds, 91⅛.

5 P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅛ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862, 92½; 1865, old, 92¼; 1867, 91⅛; 10-40s, 91⅛.

Evening.—TURPENTINE buoyant at 45s. ₱ cwt.

PARIS, July 20.—Rentes, 55f. 95c.

LIVERPOOL, July 20—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened firm; Middling Uplands, 8¾d.; Middling Orleans, 9¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market is firmer and prices have advanced a fraction; Middling Uplands, 8¾d.@9d.; Middling Orleans, 9¼d.@9⅜d. The sales of the day are now estimated at 15,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for speculation and export. PROVISIONS—Lard, 50s. ₱ cwt.

5 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed firmer and higher; Middling Uplands, 9d.; Middling Orleans, 9¼d. The sales of the day have been 15,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for export and speculation. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 11s. 4d. ₱ cental for California White, and 10s. 1d.@10s. 3d. for No. 2 Red Western Spring.

Evening.—TURPENTINE buoyant at 48s. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, July 20.—PETROLEUM, 49f. for fine Pale American.

ST. JOHNS, Porto Rico, June 27.—Rates of FREIGHT are declining fast, and there is not much tonnage wanted.

ST. THOMAS, July 4.—Business is dull. FREIGHTS from Porto Rico to the States have fallen very low, 40c. being offered today for 100 lbs. Sugar.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1871.

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Broadway, corner 13th-st.
ELFIE; OR, THE PLUM-TREE INN. Leading characters by Messrs. Charles Wheatleigh, Stoddart, Fisher, Miss Effie Germon and Miss Lizzie Price.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
SCHNEIDER. Leading characters by Messrs. J. Allen, Forsberg, and Miss Fannie Beane.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
ACROSS THE CONTINENT. Leading character by Oliver D. Byron.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

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Broadway, near Washington-place.
SWISS BELL-RINGERS.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ *We are prepared to send the* NEW-YORK TIMES *by mail, for any length of time, to subscribers in the country or abroad. Application to be made direct to the office.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Mr. GLADSTONE announced in the House of Commons last night that the Queen had canceled the royal warrant legalizing the purchase of commissions in the army. The Tories denounced the arbitrary course of the Government, but Mr. GLADSTONE was defiant, and challenged the opposition to move a vote of non-confidence. In the House of Lords the action of the Government was announced by Earl GRANVILLE. The Lords were deeply moved, but decorous in their demonstrations. The London Common Council rejected a motion to give a banquet to the imperial and royal visitors in England. A meeting of the Democrats will be held in Hyde Park on Sunday next, the anniversary of the great Reform demonstration of 1866. The prizes of the Wimbledon rifle meeting have been distributed by the Princess LOUISE. Several Canadian volunteers were successful competitors. Serious election disturbances in the County Monaghan, Ireland, were apprehended yesterday, and troops were sent to quell them....The Paris *Siècle* advocates an income tax. The Finance Committee of the Assembly favor a stamp duty of ten centimes on bills above ten francs. A resolution was introduced yesterday, that Deputies who fail to take their seats in a specified time shall be held to have resigned. It is aimed at the ORLEANS Princes. The Minister of Justice demands the resignation of M. DEVIENNE, formerly President of the Cour de Cassation. The mobilization of the "Moblots," or Garde Mobile, is in contemplation. Monarchical demonstrations in the provinces are apprehended during the recess of the Assembly. Electoral meetings are prohibited in Paris. An official report says 409,600,000 francs of the indemnity were received by Germany July 15, and 52,500,000 since that date. The Germans have evacuated the town of Ruxeuil, for the purpose of allowing the invalids to visit the baths....The Spanish Ministers yesterday assembled to tender their resignation collectively.

GENERAL.

The latest Mexican advices represent JUAREZ's success in the coming election as certain. The reported opening of negotiations for resuming diplomatic relations with France is denied. A Roman Catholic entered a Protestant Church, in Mexico, to kill the minister, but was prevented and only succeeded in stabbing one of the congregation. Kidnapping continues.

Commencement exercises at Hamilton College, Utica, closed yesterday. The Graduating Class numbers thirty-three, the smallest in many years. Rev. HENRY KENDALL, D. D., of New-York, and J. N. HUNGERFORD, of Corning, were elected Trustees.

Deputy Collector of Customs WELLMAN, of Savannah, Ga., has made a full confession in relation to the defalcation in that office, which exonerates Col. ROBB from all blame.

A shock of an earthquake was felt about 1 A. M., yesterday, in Massachusetts, New-Hampshire and Maine. In Portsmouth and Concord, N. H., it was quite severe, shaking the plastering from the wall of the jail, in the former, and causing a church bell to ring in the latter. The general direction of the shock was from north to south.

The Grand Army Encampment made an excursion from Geneva to Watkins, N. Y., yesterday. A meeting was held in the Mountain House, and addresses were made by Gen. BARNUM and others.

The engine Vulcan, on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, blew up at Coalport yesterday morning, killing the engineer, fireman, and four trainmen. Four bodies have been found, but cannot be recognized. Those of the engineer and fireman cannot be found.

A small steam-boiler in the repair-shop of the Elmwood Cotton-mill in Providence, R. I., exploded yesterday, destroying a frame building in which it was located, about sixty feet from the main building. No one was injured.

A traveler stopping at the depot in Harrisburg, Penn., was yesterday robbed of a satchel containing $150,000. He had carelessly left the bag under the seat of the car while he went to get some refreshments.

On Wednesday night the thermometer was down to 70° at Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, Va. At sunrise yesterday 58°, at noon 66°, at sunset 64°. Visitors are making themselves comfortable at fires.

We are indebted to Purser MAGNA, of the Havana steam-ship *Columbia*, for the prompt delivery of our Havana correspondence.

Will it "Blow Over?"

Mayor HALL and his friends have great faith in the theory that all the charges made against them will "blow over." HALL goes about assuring every body who will listen to him that he is "used to newspaper attacks," and trying to make out that when he is charged with being a party to the embezzlement of the public money, it is all "political partisanship" which means nothing. There are very few innocent men who could sit down and see themselves posted as *thieves.* Such, however, is the beautiful disposition of HALL and CONNOLLY that they do not mind being called thieves—because they know that the charge is true, and that the less they say about it the better. They have signed warrants for millions of money under false pretenses, and we can prove that they have done so before any Court of Justice. We challenge HALL and CONNOLLY to give us the opportunity if they dare. The *Express* says it is very hard to call a man a thief. But it does not seem to think it wrong for a man to *be* a thief. Will the *Express* give us its candid opinion about the figures we published on the 8th and 20th instant, instead of sitting down in a corner like an old woman, whining out, "Pray, gentlemen, don't use such dreadful language?" Will it undertake to show that we have wrongfully accused HALL and CONNOLLY? If so, let us hear it—if not, let it keep out of the fight.

Both HALL and CONNOLLY knew that it was absurd to sign a warrant for $431,064, in favor of GEORGE S. MILLER, for carpenter-work done in ten lofts and stables in the course of nine months. They knew that "INGERSOLL & Co." were not entitled to $170,729 60 for chairs supplied to the armories. They knew that the plastering had not cost $193,330. But they drew the warrants for these amounts, and divided the money among each other. We have, however, not yet began to tell the story. What will the public think when they see that INGERSOLL has received nearly $5,000,000 in two years for furniture supplied to the new Court-house? He is put down in the Controller's accounts as having received that sum, but of course only a small fraction of it actually passed into his hands. The system is this: A man does some work for the City authorities and charges $5,000 for it. When he presents his bill, one of CONNOLLY's agents says to him, "We can't pay this, but make the amount $55,000 and you shall have your money at once." A warrant is drawn for $55,000, and indorsed by the presentor of the bill over to J. H. INGERSOLL. He then receives five $1,000 bills, and the Ring pockets the $50,000. That this is done every day, and done on a scale which will startle the most listless and indifferent, we shall prove beyond all doubt before we have completed our extracts from CONNOLLY's books.

The *City* accounts are guarded, as one may say, with fixed bayonets. They would reveal frauds on a scale exceeding even those which were carried on in the County accounts, before the two were amalgamated. CONNOLLY actually gets armed men to watch his books now, and he trusts to W. B. ASTOR, MOSES TAYLOR and MARSHALL O. ROBERTS to give him "a clean bill of health" whenever he requires it. We call the attention of country Democratic papers, which have been asking for undeniable *proof* of the dishonesty of the Tammany leaders, to the figures we have already published on the 8th and 20th instant. Let them also look out for our next revelation. If any manager of a mercantile house acted as HALL and CONNOLLY have done, he would undoubtedly end his days in Sing Sing. We do not despair of seeing CONNOLLY and HALL yet receiving the same measure of justice.

Whose is the Land?

One of the most remarkable books which has appeared during the century on "Land Tenure," has just been published by the well-known author of the work on *Ancient Law*, Mr., now Sir, HENRY SUMNER MAINE. The latter volume has become an authority in the field which embraces the historical connection of modern customs and laws with the Roman law. The author has a wonderful capacity of deep and close research, and an insight into principles which mark him as one of the first philosophical writers on law of the present age. His present work bears the modest title of *Village Communities.* Its object is, however, sufficiently comprehensive, being an effort to prove that the original tenure of land in India—by communes or village communities—which has given such endless trouble to British legislators in that country, had once its exact counterpart in England and throughout Europe. The volume consists of lectures, but it presents facts sufficient to show that the present possession of land in England does not rest alone (as was hitherto commonly supposed) on feudal rights and royal grants, but dates from an older period, when each village was a "commune" and held its lands in common; the individual owners either receiving their share from the community, or taking it by the strong hand from the Commune, and acquiring it as feudal property, subject to service under baron or king. Thus the sacred character of landed property, as acquired under the divine right of kings, or won by conquest from barbarians and heathen, somewhat fades away. It proves to have been common property once; it was taken from the community by fraud or violence; the inference, of course, which others will draw is, that under great necessities of State it may be given back to the community.

Mr. MAINE shows that for many centuries the village retained its rights in some English counties over the pasture and arable lands which were "common;" sometimes owning pieces of land, inserted between private estates, and, at others, having a prescriptive right over extended and separate forests, or meadow, or pasture lands. These commons became of increasing importance to the laboring classes, as they supplied them with fire-wood or pasture, or even gardens, and yet they have been gradually curtailed and inclosed. Prof. FAWCETT, a Member of Parliament, in writing recently of pauperism in England, shows that one cause of it, and one oppression continually exercised on the poor, is the inclosure and curtailment of these old "common lands." He estimates that since the year 1700, over 7,500,000 acres have been withdrawn by acts of Parliament from these commons, and therefore from the use and enjoyment by the poor. These last relics of the ancient commons, it need not be said, have mainly gone to swell the estates of the rich and the aristocracy.

Mr. MAINE also shows that the same tenure of land—the community of land—prevailed over the greater part of Europe before the feudal system. And, though he does not mention it, he might have stated that this ancient community of property still survives among the Magyars of Hungary and the Slavonians of Russia. To our surprise, he proves that the Puritans had it in Massachusetts, and that in certain settlements the village authorities owned all land in common, and allotted it equally to members of their village, afterward excluding strangers from this right. The original tenure of land, accordingly, in such distant countries as India, Hungary, England, and New-England, is shown to have been primarily the same—the communistic.

This, though an extremely interesting conclusion in a philosophical and perhaps a legal view, would have been of little interest to the general public had it not been in singular harmony with the views of the "land reformers" in England. These agitators, led by no less profound a thinker than Mr. MILL, are anxious to promote the redistribution of land in Great Britain, in order to lessen the power of the aristocracy, and to remove the danger of pauperism and communism. They desire to make the English people, like our own, "a landed democracy;" to break up primogeniture and entail; to lessen the superfluous landed estates, now devoted to hunting or shooting grounds; to facilitate all transfer of real estate; and they hint darkly of further and more radical measures, whereby the ownership of an article which ought to belong to all, shall be limited in amount or duration.

Mr. MILL has always held that land was different from any other property. He now hopes to legally define its distinctive character, and open it more to the possession of all. The opinion of a great legal authority that land was once in common in England, comes in now to aid these agitators. A long and hot discussion, and much agitation, is in store for the English people over the great question, "How shall land be distributed?"

Our Police Force.

The Riot Relief Committee of 1863 has very wisely resolved to distribute $10,000 among the most deserving of the policemen who assisted to suppress the riot on the 12th inst. The money at the command of the Committee now amounts to very little, and it would be difficult to find a better channel for the public liberality than that which this fund offers. It is never administered except under a pressing emergency, and then it is administered with the utmost discretion and care. The fund ought to be increased to $100,000, but at the very least the $10,000 now disbursed by the Committee should be at once replaced. We earnestly trust that the public will make up the sum so judiciously expended.

If people of means and property only knew how much they owe to the Police at all times, they would eagerly seize every opportunity of encouraging the force to act cordially on the side of law and order. On the borders of civilization there is always an army of outlaws, chafing wildly at restraint, and beating incessantly against the barriers which society has raised, and able, if it only gained a foothold, to sweep everything before it. In this community there is such a class, and it is a fierce, vindictive and passionate class, stimulated by the fires of fanaticism and by the incendiary appeals of reckless demagogues. Between society and this destructive force there is in ordinary times only the slender barrier of the Police. We often complain of these men. If a house is broken into there is a great outcry; if a man is knocked down in the streets we all say that the Police are neglecting their duty. We are, on the other hand, slow to acknowledge their really great services. An opportunity now offers itself for the honest citizen to testify his appreciation of these services. On the 12th inst. the patrolmen were at work from early morning till past midnight. They were placed in very trying circumstances, and they did their duty with great forbearance, good temper, and efficiency. To have this force enlisted upon our side—to be able to count upon it at all times, and to make it feel that the public are not ungrateful to it—is of the utmost possible importance. Hence the Relief Committee deserve the thanks of the citizens for anticipating the general wish, and making some public acknowledgment of the debt they owe to a singularly meritorious body of men. We venture to hope that the public will cordially approve of the step taken by the Committee, and evince its approbation by supplying the ten thousand dollars now paid out.

Mario's Farewell.

It is very nearly thirty-three years ago since a young Italian officer, of noble birth, made his first appearance on the operatic stage in Paris in *Robert le Diable.* The Marquis DE CANDIA, who rather unwillingly assumed the professional name of MARIO a generation since, and finally abandoned the career of a soldier for that of an artist, now retires at the age of sixty-three, loaded with such honors as are scarcely vouchsafed to a conqueror. On Tuesday last, the great tenor awakened, for the last time, the enthusiasm of the vast assemblage which throngs the huge auditorium of Covent Garden. The homage which four thousand sympathetic listeners paid to the declining powers which still shone with a fitful splendor in "La Favorita," was a tribute to the memories which such a farewell evoked, to the man round whom they centered and to the art which had given them birth. JOSEPH MARIO was a link between two generations of opera. RUBINI, TAMBURINI and LABLACHE represent now the mere echoes of reputed fame. They belong to the days which men past middle life refer to as the "good old times." Yet MARIO was the rival of RUBINI at the Italiens thirty years ago, and made his first great public success on the same stage with TAMBURINI and LABLACHE. The great "queens of song," MALIBRAN, PERSIANI and SONTAG, were his contemporaries, and, not less great than any, GIULIA GRISI was his wife. The man who made the rôle of *Riccardo* in "Un Ballo in Maschera," who revived all the ancient répertoire and filled a part in every opera of the newer schools, has outlived all his early peers and nearly everything save devotion to his art, that made life seem worth having. Appreciative critics said, that as his marvelous voice grew feeble, his superbly-expressive style of acting became more mature. He could reproduce with marvelous fidelity the courtly manners of *Almaviva* in the "Barbier," partly because he was the son of a Sardinian nobleman and had been reared among people of gentle birth. He could delineate the grand intensity of passion which pervades the part of *Raoul* in the "Huguenots," because he was sufficiently kin to the genius which created it, to feel its greatness and its power. The splendid organ which he owed to nature, held thousands captive, because it had been developed by patient and laborious culture, and because it responded to the sympathetic emotion of a spirit "finely touched."

When MARIO visited this City, seventeen years ago, in the maturity of his powers and of his fame, he found Castle Garden the occasional temple of the Lyric Muse. We have got somewhat ahead of that stage of appreciation, though we are yet unable to give more than a spasmodic patronage to Opera. We can, nevertheless, feel the grandeur of the scene before which the veteran artist retired forever from the stage, and we can acknowledge the greatness of the art whose empire is co-extensive with culture and with sensibility. It is something to make the hearts of a multitude beat in unison on any impulse born of noble or tender emotion. The educating power of the lyric drama has undoubtedly received more remarkable proofs than it did at Covent Garden on Tuesday; but the strength of the ties which it creates between actor and audience was never more notably demonstrated.

The Case of Mrs. Wharton.

The unpleasant prominence to which Mrs. WHARTON of Baltimore has been suddenly elevated, has had the effect of bringing out a curious history. It appears that Mrs. WHARTON's youth was marked by a degree of eccentricity, which many of her friends believe amounted to insanity. The child of a wealthy father, who gratified every whim, and supplied her with unlimited pocket money, she amused herself by lavishing the most costly gifts on all her friends. Generosity like this must seem to the well regulated Philadelphia mind nothing short of madness. But language fails to express the amazement and consternation which must have been brought upon that decorous town by the next feat of this original young woman. She took it into her head to get married, and named as the bridegroom a gentleman whom no one had ever heard of. The announcements were made, the cards sent out, the feast prepared and the wedding guests assembled, when instead of the prospective groom came a message announcing that in the proceedings there had been omitted the trifling formality of consulting him, and that he neither wished nor intended to be married at all. Of course a young person who could contrive this "sensation," would not finally settle down in any commonplace fashion. Her friends were preparing to put her into a lunatic asylum when she further astonished them by eloping with another unknown. This proved to be Lieut. HARRY W. WHARTON, of the United States Army, to whom she is said to have acted the part of a most exemplary and devoted wife.

Whether this gossip be true or not, it will doubtless be seized on with equal avidity by one portion of the public as evidence of guilt, and by another portion as equally strong ground of defense, in case the revolting charge should be substantiated. But there is little in the incidents related to furnish any good reason for suspecting insanity. A morbid curiosity will be inclined to magnify half-forgotten events which may have been nothing more than the exaggerated caprices of a girlish fancy. This unhappy lady may or not be guilty, but in either event her sufferings will be great enough to insure her protection from such prejudgment. It should be remembered that the presumption of the law is in her favor, and equally so is the presumption derived from her education and breeding, and from a life hitherto free from suspicion.

It ought not to be forgotten, either, that epidemics of crime have more than one aspect. Undoubtedly they result in some degree from a perversion of the instinct for imitation which may become so powerful on ill-balanced natures, not otherwise vicious, as to impel them irresistibly to the repetition of some unusual phase of crime. In the three alleged poisoning cases which we collated the other day, this explanation will hardly suffice, since, although brought to light in quick succession, the supposed crimes were committed some years ago. Their almost simultaneous discovery is doubtless only one of those odd coincidences which are more wonderful to the uninstructed than to close observers of the phenomena of chance. And ignoring this resource, popular superstition is quick to invent epidemics of crime where none really exist. The discovery of one poisoner makes people ever ready to suspect another, while the precedent thus established adds probability to the charge against a third. And so with each successive "suspect," evidence diminishes, and suspicion, like fame, acquires strength as it goes. Our own witchcraft excitement affords a convenient example of this tendency, which, indeed, the history of epidemic crime in all country amply illustrates. It is not strange, then, that Mrs. WHARTON is believed by many to be guilty. With the unlucky precedent of Mrs. SHERMAN against her, it would be strange if popular sentiment decided at once in favor of her innocence. It is just, however, to refrain from hasty condemnation until a judicial investigation shall settle all doubts.

A German Apology for the "Ring."

The *Staats Zeitung* has replied to our appeal to the honest German-Americans who, by their votes, perpetuate the iniquities of the Tammany Ring. We could have wished the German Democratic organ to have given a less uncertain sound on the questions to which we invited its attention. We made certain specific allegations of fraud against our local rulers; the *Staats Zeitung* replies to them by vague generalities. We absolved the conductors of our German contemporary from any imputation of being directly interested in the system of jobbery which they help to maintain. In return, we are treated to charges of partisan malice and studious misrepresentation. Before attempting this style of criticism, the *Staats* journal ought to have made itself acquainted with the nature of the charges we have made against the four men who shamefully misgovern this City, and then with the nature of the remedies we have proposed for the removal of the gross abuses by which their power is perpetuated. If the *Staats Zeitung* wrote with a perfect knowledge of both, it has simply been guilty of willful suppression of facts. We need only state the argument of the German apologist for the Ring to show how puerile it is. It says the TIMES "does not lay before the public the misdeeds of our local Government for the purpose of securing reform, but merely because it desires to vilify its political opponents. * * * The German-Americans are not sufficiently Americanized to accept such a doctrine of morality. For them party is not the primary object, but merely the means to an end. * * * *Therefore* such a polemic as is pursued by the TIMES against our local Government must remain fruitless with our German-Americans." Our readers need hardly be reminded that we have repeatedly urged that the task of purifying the City Government ought to be one for all honest men, without distinction of party. It is precisely because we believed that, with the Germans party was merely the means to an end, that we have so persistently urged upon them the duty of co-operating in such a work. In view of this, the "therefore" introduced with so much evident desire to be conclusive, by the *Staats Zeitung*, is ludicrously inconsequential.

But the absurdities of the German journal do not stop here. We are told that the Germans can never be persuaded to give up the privilege of criticising the acts of their own party, as a preface to showing how proper it is that they should continue their adhesion to the clique which endeavored to gag the portion of the Press which it could not bribe, and which despises all public opinion save that which is embodied in Irish rowdyism. We are assured that the Germans have a well-founded attachment to local self-government, and we are asked to believe that they find their ideal realized in a centralized despotism of four men, who stand convicted as public swindlers. We esteem Teutonic shrewdness and deliberation rather more highly than the *Staats Zeitung*, for we feel perfectly assured that its unprejudiced readers have enough of both to see through so flimsy and contradictory an apology as this. We believe in the German attachment to the logic of facts, and in spite of the persistent way which the *Staats* journal seems to withold these, we expect to find them shortly produce convictions over which its teachings will be completely powerless. A paper which calls a bare-faced swindle the "armories nuisance," and endeavors to shield the men who perpetrated it, under the excuse that their predecessors showed them the way, must either be exceedingly verdant, or must presume upon the verdancy of its readers. The *Staats Zeitung* says that it has frequently demanded, like ourselves, that the public should have access to Controller CONNOLLY's books. We may remind the German Democratic organ that we are giving the public a series of instructive excerpts from these records. Will the *Staats Zeitung* afford a test of its sincerity by copying the figures which we gave yesterday morning, and making its own comments upon them? We can assure our neighbor that they are perfectly correct. If it doubts the fact, let it ask the Controller to contradict it.

MINOR TOPICS.

If Irishmen do not want to have a great odium fastened afresh to their name, they will do something to show their detestation of men like EDWARD L. CAREY—who is still Port Warden, with a salary of seven thousand dollars a year—STEPHEN J. MEANY, of the *Irish Democrat*, and similar "war-horses." After a civil war in Ireland there has generally followed an era of assassination, and in accordance with tradition E. L. CAREY tried to incite his dupes to "get rid of" certain persons who had aroused his anger. Mr. CAREY's words were, however, carefully noted, and he is not likely to escape the responsibility for them. As for STEPHEN J. MEANY, he told a meeting of Irishmen on Wednesday night that their duty was to "avenge the blood which had been shed," and like the Quaker who cried to an excited mob that had got hold of a thief, "Don't duck him under the pump"—and accordingly the mob did it—Mr. MEANY thus advised his audience: "We must not talk of hanging up on lamp-posts *yet.* Nurse your wrath to keep it warm. Be patient, but do not be forgiving. Immediate vengeance may do harm. Stifle in your hearts any harm you would like to inflict upon militiamen, *even though you should know one personally.* Let the law first take its course, and afterward—I pledge you you will be fully satisfied. We are here to make a solemn protest. Now is not the time to take our vengeance. When it comes, we will have it, even if they trample over the bodies of every Irishman in America. [Fearful yells.] I ask you to continue to restrain yourselves now. Another time I may have something different to say to you." So this Mr. STEPHEN J. MEANY, of the *Irish Democrat*, rambled on. If his language was not intended to produce a breach of the peace, and if he is not liable to legal penalties for using it, it would seem to be of very little use to have laws at all. However, when the "day of vengeance" arrives, and Mr. MEANY's assassins go forth to do their work, Mr. MEANY's complicity in the crime will not be forgotten.

The mortality among children in the City is again very distressing this year. The last returns of the Board of Health show that 344 persons died of diarrheal affections last week, of whom 310 were children under two years old. Dirty streets, close rooms, bad milk, and unripe fruit, are among the most active causes of this great mortality—but some share of it is undoubtedly due to the climate. Unluckily, at one or two of our sea-side resorts children do not stand a much better chance of retaining their health than in the City.

People were beginning to think that the once brilliant GLADSTONE had become, as a statesman, dull and deficient in resources. The bold manœuvre by which the abolition of the purchase system in the British Army has been taken out of the hands of the House of Peers, is little short of a political *coup d'état.* Such a slap in the face has not been administered to hereditary wisdom since CROMWELL's time, and there is no pluck left in the Tory aristocracy if they do not attempt to exact a bitter reparation. If the House of Lords tamely submits to a snub like this, the British democracy will be encouraged to make very short work of their abolition.

It appears that the Democratic journals have waked a spirit of which they are justly afraid. Referring to the scandalous and bloodthirsty speeches before the Hibernians on Wednesday evening, the *Express* says:

> "The fierce threats of the past and present week—even more this week than last—whether against magistrates, military, police or other people, whether against property, organizations or individual people, are not only unbecoming, but disreputable and dangerous. Those who detest the bullet must be content with the ballot, the only true shibboleth of a free people and an independent Government."

The events of the 12th only reinforced the lesson of the rebellion that the ballot is the only safe resort for a free people. But this lesson, doubly taught, is coupled with another which we commend to Mr. MEANY and his blatant associates, that the men who, in this country, appeal to the bullet, invariably get worsted.

The horse disease in the City has become very serious, and the car companies are naturally the greatest sufferers by it—next to the horses. It appears very probable that the epidemic has partly originated in the inferior quality of corn supplied by dealers for the horses. It is, in fact, the old story of adulteration over again—the curse of the age. More constitutions of men and horses are broken down by adultered food or liquors than by any other one cause. On the Third-avenue line four hundred horses out of nineteen hundred have been attacked by the prevailing disease, and fifty-eight have died. On other lines the casualties have been equally serious. Owners of valuable horses had better be on the look-out for some time to come. It will be seen from Mr. NAST's capital caricature in *Harper's Weekly* that TWEED's "mare," *Oakey Hall*, has experienced a very bad attack of the disease. His "wilted" appearance shows that there can be little hope of his recovery. But then OAKEY HALL is "used to newspaper attacks," and bears them with the coolness of a man who knows that the newspapers cannot call him harder names than he deserves, and that he no longer has any character to lose.

A man named SECORD, who recently escaped from the Wayne, Mich., Lunatic Asylum, tells a horrible story about the brutal manner in which patients are treated at that institution. He was conveyed there while laboring under mental excitement, which was mistaken for insanity. In describing his treatment, he says that immediately on being taken to a cell his feet were chained to the floor, and that he was compelled to remain in this condition for thirteen days. At the end of that time he was flogged on the bare back with a two-inch strap, and then forced into a "straight-jacket." The flogging was repeated on two occasions. During the several weeks of his confinement, he never received a change of clothing. It seems Mr. SECORD is not the only person who has suffered from the brutality of the keepers of the Wayne Asylum. An attempt has twice been made to improve the system of treatment, but without success. This time, however, the State authorities have taken the matter in hand, and propose beginning their work by thoroughly investigating the charges.

Would it not be well for the religious Press to settle for themselves the question whether the Fiji Islanders have or have not been all transformed into model Christians, before asking their readers to believe both stories? In one week we find two of our prominent religious papers giving authentic accounts of the Fijians and their condition, which are as contradictory as they can well be. If we are to credit one authority, the Fiji churches are prosperous and increasing; the people are sober, serious, and industrious; and everything is as Eden-like as the most ardent missionary could desire. But, turning to another authority, of equal respectability, we read of a state of things quite the reverse; morals are gone clean out of sight; wars between the Islanders are as ferocious and bloodthirsty as those we used to hear of years ago; cannibalism and degradation are still, as then, hovering over the islands like a black cloud; and everything is in a most disconsolate and discouraging condition. Now we are ready to believe either of these accounts, but we cannot belive both. Which shall it be?

On Tuesday the Railroad Committee of the Connecticut Legislature prepared a bill for the government of railroad passenger fares in that State, and the measure is before the Legislature with the recommendation of the Committee that it should pass. The bill contains seven sections, and provides that no company shall charge more than four cents a mile for the transportation of a passenger and his ordinary baggage over its road. Three cents per mile shall be the limit of such fare on roads whose profits amount to eight per cent. per annum; and two and a half cents per mile on roads whose annual profits are equal to ten per cent. A charge of ten cents is allowed between any two stations on a road. Infractions of this law are to be punished by a fine of $20, half of which sum shall go to the person prosecuting the complaint. Companies are required to print their rates of fare distinctly, and to keep them hung up in every public room of all the passenger station-houses on the line of their roads, under penalty of a fine of five dollars for each day's neglect. This law, if it should take effect, would materially reduce fares upon the New-Haven Road, whose rates are very severe upon persons wishing to visit their friends in Stamford, Norwalk, Bridgeport and the smaller towns thereabouts. Under these new provisions the fare to Stamford would be ninety cents, instead of $1 05 as now, and to Norwalk $1 05, instead of $1 30. There are two or three stations on the road, only a mile distant from each other, the fare between which is ten cents. This extortion, however, is perpetuated under the proposed law. It is to be hoped that the Connecticut Legislature will pass this bill, and thus set before other similar bodies an example (now greatly needed) of exerting a healthful restraint upon grasping monopolists.

WINAN'S HOPES.

A Voice from a Political Tomb—Orange S. Winans Asks for a Renomination.

The Dunkirk *Journal* of this week contains an address from ORANGE S. WINANS to his constituents—an address filling four columns of that paper. The following extracts give its spirit and points:

> When the Spartan King EURYBIADES once raised his staff in a council of war to strike that illustrious Grecian General, THEMISTOCLES, that great Athenian, raising his finger and looking the Spartan King right in the eye, exclaimed: "Strike, but hear me;" and now, if the curs that have been snapping at my heels, and the wolves that have been howling on my trail, have by the dint of their noise and clamor, finally succeeded in arousing a prejudice in your hearts against me, and you feel the same disposition the Spartan King did to strike, all I have to say is, what THEMISTOCLES said to EURYBIADES, "strike, but hear me." Respect that venerable and fundamental canon of the old common law, which unconditionally inhibits the trial of an accused in his absence. Demand of my accusors that they face the music. * * * Fortunately for me, the vindication of my honor is not left to depend upon their respect for the truth, or their inclination to utter it. If they dare to find the effrontery that could attempt to deny what the facts are, I will endeavor to find the witnesses, that shall burn upon their brazen fronts the indelible brand of perjury; and, albeit they may not have to suffer the penalties of their crimes, as justly as they should, nevertheless, all seething and festering in their conscious guilt, they shall drag themselves under the burden of the world's scorn, meanly among deserted haunts, with its odium sticking like the shirt of Nessus to the recreant carcasses of their blighted fame. * * In order to properly appreciate the complication of difficulties by which I was perpetually surrounded and embarrassed, you must remember that I was in that Assembly, a Republican, and representing not only a Republican constituency, but also very large and important railroad rights and interests. You must then not forget that the Legislature itself was a Democratic body, and that I had to encounter in its councils little upstart political squirts, aspiring and assuming to lead the Republican Party; and that these conceited and arrogant little cross-road politicians had been cruelly deserted in their creation by Providence just at that point where their vanity and presumption had been made complete, but their discretion and common sense had not been commenced; and in that half made up condition they came into this breathing world, and grew up in the Republican Party, and wheedled their way into the State Assembly, surcharged with an amount of party rancor and venom, that there is nothing I can compare them to but a copperhead snake in dog days. The life we have to live in this world requires us to hold ourselves always in readiness to reciprocate. The Democracy had never refused to lend me the full strength of their "good right arm" to protect and promote your prospects and prosperity, and pass your bills; among which was the bill which insures the completion of the Dunkirk, Warren and Pittsburg Railroad, one of the greatest benefits ever secured to the people of this Assembly District. If to me they always said "Yes," how, in a matter not purely political, could I honorably say to them "No?" * * Well, fellow-citizens, there were bills before that Assembly vitally affecting our railroad interests. The Democratic Party took a friendly and favorable view of those bills, while the Republican Party arrayed themselves in a defiant attitude of hostility to your interests. What was I to do? desert you, and go with my party, or stand square up to you? I made the latter choice, and they maligned and abused me. * * "Well," rejoined the Democrats, "we will lose thereby our party ascendancy, and we cannot afford, for the mere sake of setting good examples, to surrender the amulet of power." "Expel IRVING," rejoined the Republicans, "and we will pledge you our sacred honor that you shall not lose the passage of a single measure his vote would have carried." This pledge was not made by one merely, but by many of the Republicans, and among others by myself, and I made it not simply once, but perhaps, and most probably, at a dozen distinct and different times and places. It was not made in a corner, and confidentially, but openly, and without reservation or qualification. So openly, so frequently and so ingenuously was it made by Republicans, that the Democrats were absolutely soft and green enough to accept it, and act upon it; and consequently, IRVING, anticipating expulsion, gracefully resigned. The moment he did so, what was it the Republicans in the Assembly did?—openly laughed in the faces of the Democrats for having been suckers enough to swallow as rotten bait as were their promises, and shamelessly went square back on every promise they had made, and every pledge they had given; and what was the result? The Democrats in caucus resolved that they would never submit to such an outrage, and to such a reckless and unprecedented going back on promises and plighted faith, and that if necessary, they would adjourn *sine die*, for which they still had left a sufficient majority. Then what? A special election in IRVING's district and an extra session of the Legislature should be called, a recourse which they had a perfect right to invoke under the Constitution. The result would have been the passage of the same identical bills complained of, with an extra expense to the State incident to an extra session, of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

He closes by presenting himself as a candidate for renomination.

Growth of the Petroleum Trade.

The exports of petroleum in 1870 were thirty-seven per cent. greater than those of the previous year, and that nearly all this increase, of thirty-seven per cent., is accounted for by the shipments from the port of New-York. The total export from the United States in 1870 was 141,208,155 gallons, against 1,500,000 gallons in 1860, and 99,281,000 gallons in 1868; showing an increase of nearly 42,000,000 in two years. The first sale noticed for export was in May, 1861, when 10,000 gallons was sent to foreign markets. Antwerp, which has since led all other ports in the importation of petroleum, took in that year 5,671 gallons, increasing the amount in the following year more than 800,000 gallons. Great Britain took 579,000 gallons in 1861, and in 1862 increased her importation to 3,238,000 gallons. The continued growth of this trade for ten years—from 1,500,000 gallons in 1860 to 141,000,000 in 1870—is a wonderful exhibit, not only on account of the rapid development of the oil interest, but also because the yearly increase has been steady. The daily average product of the Pennsylvania oil district in December, 1867, was 10,400 gallons; in the same month of 1870 it was 15,214 gallons—a fact which shows the inexhaustibility of the wells in that region. In regard to the home consumption, it is estimated that it is equal to one-half the quantity exported—making, in round numbers, an aggregate consumption of 211,000,000 gallons annually. This enormous amount, reckoning the price at an average of twenty cents per gallon, represents a value of more than $42,000,000 for a single year—certainly a remarkable return for a product unknown to commerce ten years ago.

A Big Land Claim.

The people of Olney, Ill., are in great trouble. A lawyer of that place has just obtained from the United States a patent for the land on which the town stands, and the householders find that they have no title to their lands or improvements. Olney is called a city; it is the county seat of Richmond County, and is a thriving place of five or six thousand inhabitants. WILSON, the lawyer in question, by a bit of sharp practice thinks he has made himself rich at the expense of his neighbors, but perhaps the proverbial slip between the cup and the lip may deprive him of his anticipated good fortune. The trouble which now afflicts Olney arose in this way: The town is situated in section thirty-four, township four north, range ten east of the third principal meridian. In 1818 this tract was entered, and a patent was soon after issued which was supposed to cover it. The patent is still in existence, but it describes the land as the corresponding section in township four south, instead of north. This discrepancy was discovered only a short time ago, and in the meantime the land has been sold in parcels to various parties, the town laid out and occupied. If an application had been made to the Commissioner of the General Land Office to correct the error in the original patent, before the issue of the patent to the present claimant, it would probably have been successful; but now the parties interested must fight it out in the Courts, and it is hoped Mr. WILSON will get no more than his deserts.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Brazilian Regency—Progress of the Emancipation Movement—A Vigorous Opposition Manifested by the Planters—Miscellaneous News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Friday, June 23, 1871.

The absence of the Emperor and Empress in Europe does not diminish the attractiveness of the capital of the Brazils. The Rua Dereita is as gay as ever, the Rua do Ouvidor fully as brilliant, and the Passeio Publico has by no means been deserted on these balmy tropical evenings. The sharp clatter of the cavalry escort, as the Imperial coach lumbers over the stone pavement to the palace or the Chapel of the Largo do Paço is still the same, but the dignified bow of *Dom Pedro* with which he was wont to greet his subjects is replaced by the lovely smile of the Princeza Imperial as she sits in her carriage of state and maintains the dignity of the Court in her Father's absence. The Princeza Imperial is now in full possession of the Regency of the Brazilian Empire during the absence of the Emperor, and aided as she is by the prestige which surrounds monarchy in Brazil, and by the respect entertained for her personally, and her consort, the Comte D'EU, she will doubtless maintain her short administration with zeal and ability. It is a noble spectacle to see the loyalty and chivalry of Brazil, the great and gray-haired political men of the nation clustered round this young woman at the Council Chamber meeting on the common ground of loyal sympathy with their gentle Regent, to remove by their counsel the difficulties of her position, and to lighten her burdens of office. A pitiful effort was made some weeks ago by some foreigners who are jealous of the Emperor's known partiality to Americans, to create a spirit of ill-feeling between His Majesty's subjects and the resident citizens of the United States. It appears that the United States flagship *Lancaster* met the steamer *Douro* coming out of the harbor of Rio de Janeiro with the Emperor and Empress of Brazil on board en route for Europe, and failed to fire the customary salute. The true story of this apparent want of courtesy is as follows: On nearing the *Douro* the *Lancaster* recognized the Imperial standard flying at the fore, when preparations were at once made to give a national salute. Unfortunately, however, one of the ship's company was seriously ill, and the fleet Surgeon advised that a salvo should not be fired, as he dreaded the effect the detonation of the great guns would have upon his patient. Under such circumstance there was sufficient justification for the failure of a vessel of war to salute the *Brazilian*.

THE EMANCIPATION PROBLEM.

The slave question engrosses all minds here, and is creating the most intense excitement. A direct issue in regard to it was raised last week in the Chamber of Deputies by the Opposition, who moved to substitute for the paragraphs relating to emancipation in the response to the speech from the throne, others condemnatory of the principles of the Emperor's bill and of legislation on the subject generally. After a warm debate, which continued three days, the amendment of the Opposition was rejected by the large majority of 63 to 35, only eight deputies being absent. This movement was really made as a feeler by the Ministers in order to ascertain their precise strength, and it is needless to say that the result agreeably surprised them. The vote also demonstrated that the strength of the opposition to emancipation comes directly from the two provinces of Rio de Janeiro and Minas Jeraes. There seems to be a strong feeling in favor of emancipation pervading the Empire, and reports come in from all quarters that large slaveholders are voluntarily manumitting their slaves. The emancipatory bill has, moreover, had the effect of inducing the extensive planters to declare views upon the great question, which, for reasons of their own, they had hitherto withheld from the general public. A body of large coffee-planters from Parahyba do Sul have presented to the Senate a petition strongly condemning the Government measure, and doubtless this petition will be followed by others from different parts of the Empire. The remonstrance from Parahyba do Sul is a remarkably plain-speaking document, and if it is a fair sample of the feelings of the other great planters, it must completely dispel the belief that the spirit of emancipation had made such progress that they were willing to submit to personal sacrifices to free the nation from an institution so universally condemned. Divested of its platitudes, the Parahyba petition is purely a demand upon the Legislature to let slavery alone. The planters say that they can see no other result in emancipation than a fearful struggle of the races, and allege that signs of insubordination are already manifesting themselves among the slaves. The planters are a highly important class in Brazilian society, from their wealth, their nearly exclusive possession of the representation, and their power over a million and a half slaves. The protesting planters of Parahyba do Sul do not, however, represent the opinion of the whole body of Brazil. A large number of very wealthy planters of the San Paulo province have already declared their adhesion to the bill, and there is strong evidence that outside the province of Rio de Janeiro there is no lack of genuine emancipation feeling.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

Messrs. FOX & FREGER, the English contractors of the San Paulo Railroad, are still in prison for having violated their contract in failing to complete the road in the specified time. Baron DE TIETE, the President of the province, still holds his prisoners, and the Imperial Government, which has always been perfectly straightforward and fair in fulfilling its obligations, demands that the English contractors shall be tried, and made to suffer for the non-fulfillment of their agreement. This summary manner of procedure with defaulting railroad contractors is Brazilian justice, and it is a question whether its application would not be somewhat beneficial in the United States.

BUENOS AYRES.

Advices from Buenos Ayres to the 14th of June, state that the fever had entirely disappeared, and that everything again moved in their proper channels. A young American, just arrived from Buenos Ayres, and who remained in the plague-ridden city during the prevalence of the yellow fever, gives one a frightful picture of that reign of terror. He says that over thirty thousand people were interred in one cemetery alone, and when coffin after coffin had been piled one upon the other, until the grounds would hold no more, the gates were closed, and the grave-diggers marched away to new scenes of operation. The aspect of the city by night was even more awe-inspiring than by day. The silence was rarely broken, and then only by the rumble of the vehicles bearing off the ominous dead, or the tinkling of the little bell as the blessed sacrament was carried through the streets to the dying. Fires were frequently lighted by the police to consume the furniture of infected houses. Watering carts made the rounds, scattering only liquid disinfectants, though the plague seemed to mock such remedies, for death was very busy in every house. Numerous robberies occurred throughout the town. The police force even after impressing the firemen and serranos, were unable to protect the numberless deserted houses where valuables of all kinds had been left wholly unguarded.

Business is brightening up in Buenos Ayres, and it is pleasing to note that a new railroad enterprise, the Western Argentine Railroad, has recently negotiated a very favorable loan in London and on the Continent. The company is an English one, with a capital stock of £960,000. The road commences in the city of Concordia and ends at Montecasero, a distance of one hundred English miles. They have a concession of a number of years from the Government of the Argentine Republic, and the privilege of extending their line ninety miles, or as far as Mercedes, near the frontier of Brazil. This improvement will open out a very rich country, and is considered an immensely profitable investment. Though an English company, Baron ERLINGER, the famous Paris banker, is one of the principal directors. There is another item of news which may probably interest Americans. It is the fact that the Brazilian Senate has refused to sanction the bill introduced by Baron DAS TRES BARRAS opening the Amazon to the commerce and navigation of all friendly nations. In Uruguay they are making desperate attempts to patch up an armistice, and it is to be desired that the shameful fratricidal war will be brought to a close, but there is little hope of permanent peace as long as the power of the followers of ST. IGNATIUS LOYOLA are allowed to exert their baneful influence throughout that lovely land. INTRUDO.

THE METHODIST UNIVERSITY.

Female Students to be Admitted—Commencement Exercises—Business and Public Meetings—A Regatta—Miscellaneous Matters.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Wednesday, July 19, 1871.

The Alumni held their business meeting at 9 A. M. today. Rev. B. R. PIERCE was reelected a Trustee. It was stated that the female candidates for admission to the College are ready to present themselves if the Board of Trustees will admit them. A resolution was offered welcoming them to the educational facilities of the institution. Two Alumni opposed it, but finding themselves in a helpless minority, they abstained from voting, and the resolution passed unanimously.

The general reunion at 11 o'clock was a grand success, and bids fair henceforth to be the most attractive feature of Commencement week. Rev. Dr. PIERCE presided, and the utmost good feeling prevailed. President Steele, of Lawrence University; Prof. A. B. Hyde, of Alleghany College; Rev. G. Haven, editor of Zion's *Herald;* Prof. Rice, of Wesleyan; Orange Judd, Rev. Dr. Woodruff, of New-York, and Ex-Professor Lane were among the speakers. Mr. JUDD called attention to the fact that, according to the Alumni record, graduates are generally long-lived. He estimated the average length of their lives after graduation at twenty-five years, so that the thousand graduates of Wesleyan represent twenty-five thousand years' labor by cultivated minds. He also referred to the fears entertained by some that new college enterprises would injure this one, especially by the additional attractions of the magnificent endowments they expect, but he claimed that no amount of money could make a university. It must have a history and a body of Alumni, and they are worth more to it than its endowments.

Prof. RICE, of the Department of Geology and Natural Philosophy, in relating an incident of his own personal experience, illustrative of Darwinism, made a curious blunder which turned the laugh upon himself instead of upon the monkey, as he had designed. This was greatly to the discomfiture of the learned Professor, and resulted in a storm of merriment seldom seen in a dignified body of college Alumni.

The exercises of Commencement Day proper passed off with the usual rush of visitors, but less than the usual dust and heat.

The degree of A. M. was conferred in course on Samuel Reed Bailey, Charles Lewis Bonnell, Edmund Griffin Butler, Leslie Bingham Cooke, Robert McLean Cumnock, Jr., George Blauvelt Dusinberre, Henry Warner Flint, Martin Augustin Knapp, Ensign McChesney, Albert Julius Nast, David Ward Northrop, Charles Melville Parker, Michael Hayes Perry, Frank Reynolds, Joseph Emerson Robins, Christopher Smith Sargent, Almona Benjamin Smart, George Hapgood Stone, Benjamin Franklin Wiggins, Class of 1853; Ralph Hunt, graduate of Genesee College; Rev. Thomas W. Bishop, graduate of Harvard University; Henry Thompson Peirce, graduate of Amherst College.

The honorary degree of A. M. was conferred on Rev. FRANCIS JAMES WAGNER.

The degree of D. D. was conferred on Rev. JOHN A. M. CHAPMAN, Rev. JOHN H. TWOMBLY, President-elect of the University of Wisconsin.

The degree of LL. D. was conferred on Rev. MATTHEW SIMPSON, D. D., Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church; JOHN D. RUNKLE, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Hon. GEORGE G. REYNOLDS, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Board of Trustees met in the afternoon. They elected Rev. GEORGE PRENTICE, of Boston, Professor of English Literature, in place of Rev. Dr. NEWHALL, resigned. Appropriate resolutions were adopted expressing regret at the retirement of Dr. NEWHALL, and also relative to the death of Hon. LEE CLAFLIN, one of the old Trustees and liberal patrons.

The question of admitting females to the College course came up again. It was advocated by Rev. M. D. C. CRAWFORD, of New-York; Hon. G. G. REYNOLDS, of Brooklyn; Judge INGRAHAM, of Brooklyn, and Rev. G. HAVEN. Rev. Dr. CURRY, of New-York, and Prof. REING, of Fort Edward, opposed it. The whole matter was finally left in the hands of the Executive Committee and the Faculty.

At 4 P. M. the first regatta of this College came off, each of the three classes remaining in college having its representative crew. The best time made was 22 minutes 30 seconds, which, of course, future experience will greatly improve upon. The Class of 1872 were victorious.

Thirty-one candidates have been admitted to the Freshman Class. These, with the number that will probably present themselves at the beginning of the Fall term, will constitute an unusually large class.

This evening attention was divided between the Commencement Concert at McDonough Hall and the Social Reunion of the Alumni. At the former the chief attraction was the remarkably soft and exquisite violin solos by Mme. SALCEDO, which awakened unbounded enthusiasm in the audience, especially by her admirable imitation of the songs of birds, and the cornet playing of Signor SALCEDO.

The Cotton Exchange—Proposed New System of Storage.

The Board of Trade of the Cotton Exchange have long felt the necessity of concentrating all the cotton of New-York in one inclosure, and of doing away with the present system of each broker or merchant having separate warehouses. By storing all the cotton in one building they will arrive at the minimum of expense, and prevent waste and theft, which under the present system takes place to a considerable extent. A Committee of Trade of the Cotton Exchange, consisting of Messrs. Whitlock, Baldwin, Harrison, Boyce, Bee and Baker, and a number of other members, visited the Atlantic Docks yesterday afternoon, and inspected the stores of WOODRUFF & ROBINSON, at the Erie Basin, and the stores of J. W. FROX, SON & CO., Atlantic Basin. The Committee were conducted through the docks and warehouses of the latter Company by Hon. J. S. T. STRANAHAN, President of the Atlantic Dock Company. The Committee seemed to be favorably impressed with the extent of accommodation which Mr. STRANAHAN offered to give them. He has at his disposal at present storage covering two and a half acres, and capable of storing 35,000 bales of cotton, and he proposes to build on two blocks, facing Buttermilk Channel, and containing about seven acres additional stores, capable of accommodating 100,000 bales of cotton, and to lease the premises to the Cotton Exchange or to store the cotton, charging them for such storage such sum as may be agreed on. The Committee consider that in every respect great advantage will be obtained by concentrating all the cotton in one warehouse; that the insurance will be less at the Atlantic Docks, and that cotton stored low will not be subject to the excessive heat of the top lofts, and that by having the warehouse connected with the Cotton Exchange by telegraph, they can transact all business through their agent there without the trouble of visiting the store.

Since the 1st of September, 1870, there has been received in New-York 1,038,000 bales of cotton. The quantity generally remaining on hand varies from 50,000 bales in September to 250,000 bales in Winter. The Committee wish to provide storage for 100,000 bales.

Remarkable Embezzlement in Jersey City.

Ten days ago CASPER WERDER, the adopted son of a wealthy flour merchant, doing business in Jersey City and New-York, went to the Police authorities of Newark and Jersey City and stated that on the 5th inst., while returning from Newark, he had been robbed on the meadows. He stated that he had been making collections, and that he had been robbed of $716 in money and of a gold watch worth $200. He had been choked and otherwise injured by the robbers, he said, and remained in his room for some days. The authorities attempted, without success, to work the matter up, and the detectives stated to the elder WERDER that they did not believe there was anything in it. At this time Mr. WERDER went to a retail dealer to demand payment of some moneys which were over due, when he found that the payments had been made, and that CASPER WERDER had given receipts for the amounts. This excited suspicion, and an investigation revealed the facts that young WERDER was an embezzler to the amount of $1,000 to $1,200; that he had not been robbed, and that his injuries had been feigned. A warrant was issued, and young WERDER was yesterday arrested and taken to the First Jersey City Precinct. The robbery is a peculiarly ungrateful one, as CASPER WERDER was an adopted child, and his position, a good business, and all he was worth in the world he had received from his adopted parents.

THE TURF.

Important Additions to the Programme for the Second Long Branch Meeting—Whereabouts of the Stables.

Two important additions have been made to the attractive list of races on the programme of the August meeting at Long Branch, which begins on Tuesday, Aug. 1, and continues each day during the week.

On Thursday, a splendid silver cup will be contested for by gentlemen riders only, and on Friday there will be a contest, at four-mile heats, for a purse of $3,000.

Both of these races will be in addition to the regular sport, and the four-mile race will probably be one of the most interesting events of the entire season. *Longfellow* will not make his appearance at the Branch during this meeting, but will remain at Saratoga in training for the great four-mile race, to take place there the second week in August.

The following stables are already located at the Monmouth Park Course, and have their horses actively at work: Withers', Cottrell's, Sanford's, McGrath's, Babcocks, Bennatyne's, Parks', Welden's, O'Donohue's, Lloyd's, Morris', Swigert's, Littlefield's and Dennison & Crawford's. The following stables arrived from Saratoga late yesterday: Gen. Buford's, Doswell's, McDaniel's and Crouse's. Others are expected in a day or two, and everything indicates that this will be one of the greatest race meetings ever held.

Trotting at Prospect Park.

A bright, pleasant day; a cool, refreshing breeze; roads free from dust, and a promise of fair sport were the inducements which led some three or four hundred devotees of the turf to wend their way to Prospect Park Fair Grounds yesterday. Two events were on the card: the first was a match of $500, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, between H. W. HOWE's b. g. *Jim*, and L. S. SAMMIS' g. g. *Grey Charlie*. *Jim* was the favorite, and won the race in three closely-contested heats. The first heat was won by half a length only, the second heat by two lengths, and the third by four lengths. The second race was a sweepstakes of $300, mile heats, between H. W. HOWE's b. s. *Mack*, the s. m. *Stella*, and J. COYNE's b. g. *Tapioca*. The first heat was won easily by *Mack*, who distanced *Stella* and came within an ace of doing the same favor for *Tapioca*. In the second and third heats *Mack* came in from four to five length in advance. The following is the summary of the day's sport:

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS, Thursday, July 20.—Match $500, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

H. W. Howe's b. g. Jim	1	1	1
L. S. Sammis' g. g. Grey Charlie	2	2	2

Time—2:40¼, 2:41, 2:41.

SAME DAY AND TRACK.—Sweepstakes, $300, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

H. W. Howe's b. s. Mack	1	1	1
J. Coyne's blk. g. Tapioca	2	2	2
Owner's s. m. Stella	dis.		

Time—2:39½, 2:42½, 2:43.

Fleeing from Gotham-Court.

Yesterday morning and afternoon, one of the most singular removals ever witnessed in this City took place. The two huge tenement-houses on Cherry-street, known as "Gotham-court," disgorged their motley inmates, of both the human and the brute races, at the command of the Board of Health. For a long time past the officers of the Board of Health have been considering the advisability of taking some measures either to wholly demolish these houses which, more than any others in the City, from their extreme foulness, were likely to prove the seed-place of a pestilence, or to so alter them that they might lose their dangerous character. After much consideration the latter course was decided on, and last Wednesday an order was issued that the buildings should be vacated within forty-eight hours, so that the necessary alterations might be made. These alterations will, in a very great degree, remedy the evils that have before existed. The most important is that the vaults below the buildings, which have acted as store-rooms and water-closets for the inmates, and as places of refuge and dens of iniquity for all the small thieves and vagabonds in the vicinity, and which have tainted with deadly effluvia the surrounding atmosphere, are to be cleaned out, and entirely bricked over. Then in order that there may be no lack of fresh air, the Board has ordered that two broad, high arches shall be cut through the long line of buildings, so that the ozone which at present has to worry its way through a narrow, pestiferous passage, may have free access and circulation. When these changes have been effected the buildings will present a very different appearance, and their healthfulness will be incalculably increased.

When the order came for removal, there were eighty-four families living in the buildings; and as the rain of Wednesday made it very difficult to move furniture, most of the changes took place yesterday. It was a curious sight to see whole families passing down the street, staggering under the loads of household implements they had piled on their heads and shoulders. There were little boys with inverted tables, filled with mugs without handles and noseless teapots; girls with tattered carpets trailing behind them, while the father of the family appeared loaded down with such portions of the cooking-stove as he might carry. It would naturally be supposed that the dwellers in this huge caravansary would be pleased that the City had taken such stringent measures for the preservation of their health; but, instead, denunciations loud and deep were uttered against the officials who had thus considerately driven them from the filthy slough in which they were wallowing. This was not caused by any lack of accommodations, as Mr. SWEENY, a fat, burly Irishman, who has charge of the buildings, said that there would be no trouble in securing rooms elsewhere, and as their rent had not been collected for two months, that most of them were well supplied with money. But their attachment to the reeking hive in which they had been swarming was evidently sincere, for many regretful glances were cast back from beneath loads of wash-tubs and bedding as the heavy-laden pilgrims passed out of the little court. The rooms which they vacated are black and noisome in the extreme, and the whole building, which has been steadily occupied for more than twenty-one years, is so much in need of renovation that it vigorously appeals to every sense of the visitor. It will take fully two months to repair the buildings, so that they will remain unoccupied during the very hot weather, and the City may be thankful that one great blotch that lay festering upon its surface has been removed.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The regular meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration was held yesterday afternoon—all the members except Mr. JAMES B. NICHOLSON being present. It was resolved that the appointment of the principal officers of the Commission be made by the entire Board, thus restoring the by-law as it originally existed. Dr. DWYER, the Assistant Surgeon at Ward's Island, had his title changed to that of Resident Surgeon. A letter was read from Mr. JAMES B. NICHOLSON, asking that during his absence in Europe a new Chairman be appointed for the Finance Committee. Superintendent CASSERLY was requested to examine into the condition of the burying-ground on Staten Island and report. Arrangements were directed to be made for an interview with the Commissioners of the Land Office, who will be in the City next week. The number of alien passengers to July 13 was 120,447; since to July 20, 6,363; to same date in 1870, 126,816. The amount received this year, including balance on hand Jan. 1 of $1,302 02, was $363,707 38. The disbursements have been $332,323 89, leaving a balance on hand of $32,685 51.

A Sensation Spoiled.

Some time ago an account appeared in several of the City papers of the disappearance of JUSTIN CARTER and his son, aged six years, from their residence, No. 43 Hamilton-street, and it was stated to be another Connolly case, as it was supposed he had murdered his son and destroyed himself. Simultaneously with the appearance of these accounts the TIMES said that such disappearances were reported daily to Inspector DILKS, and the parties almost invariably returned with some plausible excuse for their absence. This has again proved to be the case, as yesterday Mr. CARTER returned to his home with his son. It appeared that he has been visiting some relatives in Vermont, and he was greatly shocked upon discovering the cruel construction that had been put upon his absence by the sensational papers.

The Proposed Organization of an Irish Regiment.

By advertisements which appeared in some of the local journals yesterday, a meeting was called for last evening, at No. 307 Eighth-street, to adopt measures for the formation of an Irish Regiment, to be called the "Fearless Eighty-eighth." The initiatory movement seemed to be started by a Mr. HEANEY. Eight o'clock was the hour appointed for the commencement of the proceedings, but only three persons had up to that time appeared, and on inquiry it was ascertained that the proprietor of the hall was a German, and would positively refuse to permit a meeting for such a purpose to be held in it. At 8½ o'clock eight persons were in attendance, and their appearance did not augur much for the success of the movement. It was then determined to proceed to No. 431 Fifteenth-street, and hold the meeting there. A TIMES reporter presented himself for admission, but was informed that the meeting was but a preliminary one, that it was not designed to publish the proceedings just now, and that when the enterprise was in a proper condition it would invite the public attention. No definite information could be had with regard to the result, and, indeed, no one appeared to entertain an explicit idea on the subject. All were unrestrained in the bitterness of their condemnation of the action of the authorities on the 12th, but beyond that no one knew what was expected of him or what he was prepared to do. From observation of the number and promoters of the movement, it was impossible to arrive at any other opinion than that it would prove a failure, and that the meeting would end in a good deal of tall talk, without any real or defined action.

Our German Citizens and the Recent Riot.

The German Republican Association of the Seventeenth Assembly District held a special meeting last evening to elect a First Vice-President and a delegate to the German Central Committee in place of Mr. CHAS. A. FLAMMER, who has resigned the Presidency of the Association, and also the office of delegate to the Committee. A vote for Vice-President resulted in the election of Mr. GEORGE GULDE, and a vote for delegate in the choice of Mr. GEORGE H. FASER.

Mr. WILLIAM N. LOEW then eloquently addressed the meeting upon the subject of the late riot against the freedom of American citizens to parade the streets, if such a parade should be obnoxious to a certain class of the community. Mr. LOEW said that Germans have greater cause to unite now for the defense of the broad principles upon which American freedom is founded, than they had to celebrate the restoration of peace in Germany and the triumph over the French. He called upon the Germans to stand firm for the preservation of the rights of American citizens, native and naturalized, that were threatened by the party who were responsible for the riot of the 12th of July. He denounced in the most scathing terms the Tammany Democracy and Mayor HALL, as responsible for the blood that was spilled in Eighth-avenue in the riot. He also spoke in withering sarcasm of the *Staats Zeitung* for defending the course of the Mayor in his cowardly and outrageous action in the threatened time of trouble. "The Democratic *World*," said Mr. LOEW, "would not offer such a defense of the Mayor as the German *Staats Zeitung*." Mr. LOEW, in conclusion, moved that resolutions embodying these sentiments be drafted and placed upon the minutes. This was agreed to. The speaker was frequently applauded during his remarks, and at their close, after the transaction of other business, the meeting adjourned.

The Roman Catholic Temperance Convention—Action of the Convention in Reference to Officer Logan's Case.

In answer to a call issued by PATRICK NETLEY, Vice-President of the Roman Catholic Church Temperance Convention, forty delegates, representing as many Church Temperance Societies, met last evening in St. Columbus Hall, in West Twenty-fifth-street. Mr. NETLEY occupied the chair, and, after calling the meeting to order, stated that they were called together for the purpose of taking action in the matter of the charges brought by the Police Commissioners against Officer PATRICK LOGAN, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct. The speaker said that Mr. LOGAN was one of the founders of the Roman Catholic Temperance Convention, and they had all known him to be a man of unexceptionable character and an earnest worker in the temperance cause. The charge against him was that he had prevented another officer from clubbing an old man. After a good deal of discussion by other members of the Convention, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the members of the Roman Catholic Temperance Convention of New-York City and vicinity, have learned, with deep regret, that a charge has been brought against one of our old and respected advocates of the temperance cause, PATRICK LOGAN, said charge having been made against him for neglect of duty on the 12th of July; and,

Whereas, We have known Mr. LOGAN for many years as a good temperance man, and in the discharge of his duties as an officer always efficient and faithful; and

Whereas, We understand that the charge against Mr. LOGAN is for an action on his part which should entitle him to respect instead of censure; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we demand, as the representatives of 50,000 law-abiding citizens, who deplore the sad occurrence of July 12, that our friend have a fair and impartial trial, feeling confident that, if this be given, an acquittal must be the result.

A motion to pass a vote of censure on the military for their conduct on the 12th inst. was voted down.

Arrival of the Pioneer Vessel of a New Transatlantic Line.

On Wednesday evening the fine screw steamer *Aragon*, the pioneer vessel of the Great Western Steam-ship line, whose vessels are to run direct between this port and Bristol, arrived off Castle Garden and landed her passengers. She sailed from Bristol on the 1st of July, the port at which the *Great Western* was built, and from which she started to solve the problem of Atlantic steam navigation. This vessel is as nearly as possible of the same dimensions as the *Great Western*. Her length over all is 245 feet; breadth of beam, 31 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 24 feet 6 inches, and her registered tonnage 1,317 tons. Her draught of water, when loaded, is about 17 feet. From the above description it will be seen that the *Aragon* is much smaller than the majority of ocean steamers; indeed, it is probable that she is the smallest steamer that crosses the Atlantic. Her saloon is small but superbly fitted up, and the staterooms are complete with every convenience. The steerage arrangements are excellent. The berths are placed in such a manner that persons can get to their places without being obliged to inconvenience others by climbing over them. Sections to accommodate families are also provided, so as to give them privacies rarely enjoyed by steerage passengers. Around each berth are also hung thick curtains. The command of the *Aragon* has been given to Capt. WESTERN, and she starts on her return voyage to-morrow.

Coroners' Cases.

Monday last, ROBERT HEMME, a German, was standing under an awning at No. 79 Chatham-street, when ROBERT HUTCHINSON, a farmer from Long Island, driving recklessly to get ahead of a street-car, struck the posts of the awning, throwing them down, and some of the fragments striking HEMME on the head fractured his skull. HUTCHINSON was arrested at the time by the Fourth Precinct Police, and held to await the result of the injury. HEMME was taken to the Park Hospital, where he died yesterday. Meantime HUTCHINSON had been admitted to bail by Justice HOGAN, and his bondsman has been notified to produce him at the inquest, which will be held by Coroner KEENAN.

MARIA GLEASON, thirty years, on Tuesday last was severely burned at her residence, in One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, near Broadway, by the explosion of a kerosene-lamp, which she was filling. She died, yesterday, from the effect of her injuries.

CHARLES LANGWENTTER, a German, thirty-five years of age, who lived at No. 524 Fifth-street, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital from the effects, as is alleged, of violence inflicted upon him in a lager-beer saloon in Fifty-third-street, near Tenth-avenue, by one KAGEL on the 21st of June. It appears that KAGEL and deceased had a quarrel, when the former struck LANGWENTTER with a heavy stool, fracturing his skull. The assailant was arrested at the time by the Police and admitted to bail, and the Police are now searching for him to arraign him before the Coroner, who will hold an inquest in the case.

FREDERICK C. SWEETZER, a merchant at No. 81 York-street, was found dead in his bed at No. 273 Fifth-avenue, yesterday morning. Coroner KEENAN held and inquest, and found that death had resulted from uremia.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Regulating Street Processions.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. GALVIN in the chair.

The following resolution was presented by Mr. ROBINSON:

Resolved, That a special committee of five members of this Board be appointed to draft and report an ordinance to define and regulate the use of the streets, avenues, roads, and public places of this City, for the purpose of public processions other than funeral cortéges, and pageantry other than of military organized in pursuance of the laws of this State.

It was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Robinson, Pecker, Barker, Littlefield and Hampson.

The Controller was directed to draw warrants for $2,500 each in favor of the three Excise Commissioners, J. [illegible] WILLIAMS, DAVID C. FREEMAN and MARTIN NACHTMAN.

A quantity of street paving was ordered, and the resolution to pave One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, from Fourth-avenue to Harlem River, with BURGESS stone cement pavement was passed over the Mayor's veto.

The Board then adjourned.

Police Promotions and Changes.

At a meeting of the Board of Police, yesterday, MORRIS DE CAMP, Captain of the Second Precinct, was retired from active service on a pension of $1,000 per annum. Capt. DE CAMP has been in the public service for many years, and has been throughout his career esteemed as an efficient, conscientious officer. He had, however, become physically incapable of performing his duties with satisfaction to himself, and, it is understood, some time ago asked the Board to be retired. The Board also made promotions to be roundsmen of the following patrolmen who were wounded during the riot: HENRY W. FORBUSH, Thirty-second Precinct; FRANK H. CURTIS, Twenty-ninth Precinct, and WILLIAM DIXON, Nineteenth Precinct. The Board dismissed Patrolman EDWARD PERKINS from the Department.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Views of an American Catholic—Hear Both Sides.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the earnest hope that the following remarks may assist in allaying the bitter feelings evoked in consequence of the lamentable proceedings of the 12th inst., I ask you to lay them before the public through the medium of your highly-esteemed journal.

The right of Orangemen to parade through the streets, though nowhere explicitly stated, has been established by custom and may be easily deduced from the spirit of our form of government. It was, therefore, the maddest folly to resent it.

But does not a right imply the correlative obligation to exercise it in a way least offensive to the feelings of others? Experience of Orange demonstrations here as elsewhere is that they needlessly and even maliciously seek to arouse the resentment of a large class of the community. It may indeed be said, and it has actually been urged, that Irish Catholics should bear with equanimity the taunts, party cries and emblems of Orange processions. There is no attempt to deny that such is their duty as Christians and as good citizens; at the same time it should not be forgotten that in practical questions we have not only to consider abstract moral obligations, but facts and human nature such as we find them in every-day life. Experience of facts and of human nature shows that the lesson of toleration is no easy one to acquire. It has not yet been fully learnt by the well-informed; how much less can we expect to find it brought home to the hearts of the ignorant, who, if they know anything, know only how to hate those who dissent from their religious belief? Toleration is the result of much chastening experience in life, of strict subordination of passion and emotion to the dominion of reason, and of the entire man to the majestic Christian precept, "Love ye one another." But intolerance is not confined to Irish Catholics; it prevails to at least an equal extent among Irish Protestants. Think you Orange principles are one whit less bigoted, narrow and intolerant than Irish Catholic feelings? Think you the men who flaunt offensive emblems in sight of their opponents, and shout insulting language in their ears, who annually celebrate a politico-religious triumph over their own countrymen, who, when they dare, stone churches, burn convents, slay Catholics, and declare their fixed determination to extirpate a religion dear to so many of their fellow-Christians—think you these men can honestly fling at Irish Catholics the charge of intolerance?

The American people say, and reasonably enough, "Why can't these rivals agree to celebrate their festivals without riot and bloodshed? We have no such troubles among ourselves." Well, in some places, notably in Canada, they have agreed lately to let each other "severely alone," and, as a consequence, the miserable feeling which has embittered life there for so many years is now considerably mollified. But this very desirable indifference, or concord, call it which you will, is of slow growth, the reason of which Americans cannot be expected to understand at first thought, because they have not had the ill-fortune to experience the feelings which take possession of an Irish Catholic when his foe summons before him the grim spectre of many miserable years of persecution. To understand what the effect of this reminder, so persistently repeated every year, must be on the average Irishman, one should study Irish character. The Irish are a sentimental people; most of their faults and crimes proceed from undue predominance of emotion. This is a very unfortunate fact, for natures chiefly emotional are natures irascible, unreliable and dangerous. But it is only by knowing this fact, and by taking it along with Irish character as it appears molded by a very peculiar set of national traditions, and by the influence of priestly admonition, that we can gain an intelligent insight into the causes which make the 12th of July the *dies iræ* of the calendar.

It is asked why Irish Catholics should be more intolerant of Orange processions than Orangemen are of the 17th March parade. The answer is that Orange processions are exhibitions of insulting triumph and of religious hate, which St. Patrick's Day demonstrations are not. Protestants and Catholics, Orangemen and Hibernians, can all join in doing honor (though the day's proceedings are often quite as much a dishonor) to the patron saint of Ireland, for nothing is imported into the ceremonies calculated to wound the religious feelings of even the most sensitive Protestant. The two demonstrations will not be paralleled by any one who understands their respective qualities. For my own part, I have many reasons for disliking all these processions. They perpetuate memories which were better buried with the past; they lead to idleness, drunkenness, disorder and many sad crimes; they inflict pecuniary loss on a most deserving part of the community—merchants and the trades-people who depend on them—by putting a temporary but full stop to business. The mercantile interests of this great City and the industry of the operative classes have claims on public consideration prior to the self-interest of politicians and the sentiments of patriots. Therefore I hope the Committee to be appointed by the Police Board will recommend their total abolition.

I have alluded to the admonitions of the Irish clergy; allow me to explain this point more fully. I have listened to hundreds of sermons preached to Irish congregations, and it has often occurred to me how much they must fall short of effecting a serious purpose. Why? Because they tend to make the Irish people discontented by reminding them of the past persecutions of their race; to make them proud and self-sufficient by rehearsing their virtues and suppressing their faults. For instance, not many months ago I listened to a sermon delivered by an Irish clergyman who came to this country on a collecting tour. The congregation had a large sprinkling of servants, laboring men, mechanics and their families. He drew a vivid picture of the poverty of his parish, and stated his need of money to complete a fine church which he had begun to build there. He had come to America to collect these funds, but he was sorry to say his appeal must be made to Irish servant-girls chiefly, for, unfortunately, the wealthy Catholic ladies of New-York had too little sympathy with his object. He had mingled in the aristocratic circles of this City, but what had he heard there? One Catholic lady had the hardihood to tell him that it would be better for the priests in Ireland to spend the money they collected to build fine churches in educating the ignorant Irish peasants before they come out to America! Such language astonished him, and he there and then belabored it most lustily. But in so doing he did not forget to draw a picture of the virtues of Irish servants, very pleasant, indeed, to most of those who heard him, but very inconsistent with facts and experience. He had to regret, however, that they lacked one virtue—fortitude; in fact, he was sorry to hear that they were sometimes ashamed to acknowledge themselves Catholics. The reverend gentleman stopped here, but he should have gone a little further. He should have inquired into the origin of this want of fortitude, and he would have found it in the absence of most of the virtues he had attributed to his audience—in the absence of enlightenment, of order, of cleanliness, of thrift, &c. It is because the beauty of these virtues is not shown to them that they find themselves sometimes ashamed to acknowledge their religion. They are quick-witted enough to see their many defects, and they hear their religion taunted (how unjustly we know) with being the nurse of them; they get over the difficulty, not by mending their lives but by denying their religion. Now, the spirit and the matter of many of the sermons we hear is to blame for this. Every Sunday affords Catholic priests opportunity to instruct their flocks in the moral and practical duties of life, but of the hundreds of sermons to which I have listened not twenty were calculated to effect this desirable end. They are stuffed lavishly with the dry bones of dogma; theological disquisitions, wonderful in point of obscure profundity, are dealt out to them with a liberal hand; they are instructed in their immeasurable superiority to their "separated brethren;" they are made refreshingly self-complacent. Perhaps it was a recognition of how much clergymen fall short of their duties as teachers of practical morality which moved a preacher in St. Paul's Church last Sunday to advance upon comparatively forgotten ground and to assert that "the clergy should teach politics as well as religion," and that "those who deny this claim are filled with a flippant, self-sufficient and insufferable pride." It may be so; but for my part I cannot but think that the "flippant, self-sufficient and insufferable pride" rests with men who can't see how miserably their order has failed in its mission as teachers of even the well-known Christian precepts of morality, and how utterly destructive of real moral and political union—union in spirit, not merely of outward show—their theory of government has been for a thousand years. There is not a Catholic nation on the globe where this theory has not been advisedly condemned after years of patient and intelligent trial. And, finally, every country which has passed under the politico-religious rule of the priestly system has been pushed thereby to the very brink of ruin—witness France, Spain, Austria, Mexico, &c.; whereas, in striking contrast to this result, is the prosperous condition of countries which have emancipated themselves from this system, as England and the United States. And it is only since the Catholic European States have pronounced an emphatic divorce between Church and State that they have begun to advance steadily in a career of moral improvement and material prosperity. Let the reverend gentleman not deceive himself; his mission is not to preach politics—his own or any other theory of political government. He may be a politician if he pleases; that is a matter of taste which rests with himself; but if he so chooses he must take his lot with other politicians in this country—a lot which I do not, indeed, envy him. I repeat, his duty is not to preach politics but the kingdom of Christ, and to assert, reassert and expound the undying precepts of Jesus, through the practice of which alone that kingdom can be entered. Christ did not come to teach politics. Throughout the whole of his magnificent doctrine there is not one favorable allusion to the worldly affairs in which so many—priests as well as laymen—find their all. Why should his humble followers at a far distance attempt more than he attempted? Yes, why should our modern divine seek that political power for Christ's Church which Christ thrust from him once for all on the very first occasion wherein it was offered him. Go to the neglected thousands of your congregations who are steeped in ignorance, in squalor and in debauchery, teach them to read, (to read and love the holy Scriptures,) to write, to be gentle and self-respecting, to be sober, to be conscientious in the discharge of their duties, to know the will of God—not merely your will—and to do it. What will it avail you if, gaining all the political power you covet, the minds of your people lie steeped in darkness and their souls in corruption. He is the true pastor "that doeth the will of God and forsaketh his own will."

AN AMERICAN-CATHOLIC.

Another Honest Conductor.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see in today's TIMES an account of an honest conductor. I was witness to another transaction which occurred a few days ago. An old and infirm lady handed a conductor a bill from which to take her fare, at the same time stating to him that it was a dollar bill, when in reality it was a ten. The conductor requested me to change it for him, and mentioned to me that the lady thought it was only a dollar bill. When he handed her the change he again asked her what bill she had given him. She again said it was a one dollar bill. The conductor then told her it was a ten dollar bill, and gave her her change accordingly; at which she appeared very thankful, and said she would remember him with gratitude. This transaction happened on Third-avenue car No. 98.

BENJ. T. HORN.

One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 20, 1871.

A Correction—Meehan not Meany.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The gentleman who reported the meeting of the Irish Brigade Officers' Association, which appears in this day's paper, has made a mistake, which I trust you will correct. It is as follows: "Mr. STEPHEN I. MEANY, who is an honorary member of the Association, spoke on the resolutions."

Mr. MEANY is *not* an honorary member of the Association, and consequently was not present. Mr. PATRICK J. MEEHAN, editor of the *Irish-American*, a gentleman for whom we all have the greatest respect and esteem, was the speaker on the occasion. EX-OFFICER.

Affray in Mulberry-Street.

A general fight occurred Saturday night in front of the liquor saloon, No. 180 Mulberry-street, and during the affray ANTHONY CROWLEY, of No. 104 Mulberry-street, was beaten on the head with a club, from which a fracture of the skull resulted. He was taken to the Park Hospital, where he now lies in a critical condition. JAMES DEVINE was arrested by Officer JUDGE of the Fourteenth Precinct, as one of the persons engaged in the affray, and being arraigned yesterday before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, was committed to await the result of the injury. The prisoner asserts that he was not engaged in the assault upon CROWLEY.

SUMMER HATS.—The place to select a satisfactory Summer hat, possessing beauty, style, lightness, &c., is unquestionably KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street. Go there for either a straw, a pearl cassimere or Rocky Mountain beaver, and you can procure just the article you want. That is the popular belief, and it is well-founded, as we know by personal experience.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

Freckles, Tan and Pimples are Disagreeable, if not disgusting. HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM subdues these blemishes and gives the complexion a transparent and marble purity. LYON'S celebrated KATHAIRON is the best hair dressing and preserver in the world. It destroys dandruff and prevents the hair from falling out or turning gray.

Card.

Attention is called to the official report of the Commissioners who superintended the first drawing of the Grand Diamond Gift Concerts on the 8th inst. The second concert and drawing will take place at Irving Hall, on the 24th inst., at 8 o'clock—$800,000 to be distributed to ticket-holders. Every ticket, whenever purchased, entitled to an equal chance until the final drawing. Highest prize yet drawn only $400. Audience control distribution through their committees. Buy tickets at once. Chances average better than one in nineteen—9,650 Gifts ranging in value from $55 to $60,000. Official report of Commissioners, indorsements of the Press, certificates and catalogue in hands of agents in principal hotels, &c., &c. Tickets $6.

J. L. ROBERTSON & CO.,
No. 678 Broadway, New-York.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Delapierre's Soap.—Best and cheapest; gives great satisfaction; bleaches; saves labor. No. 228 Pearl-st. Agents wanted.

Bishop Soule's Liniment.—Sold by JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place, and all druggists.

MARRIED.

DAILEY—GREENE.—By Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, at the residence of the bride's father, in Brooklyn, on the 19th of July, 1871, P. A. DAILEY to E. D. N. GREENE. No cards.

HALSTED—KIRBY.—At Christ Church, Rye, N. Y., July 18, 1871, by Rev. Reese F. Alsop, J. MANDEVILLE HALSTED to KATHERINE, youngest daughter of the late Col. Edmund Kirby, U. S. A.

JOHNSTON—GAMBLE.—On Tuesday, July 18, 1871, at No. 33 Woodhull-st., South Brooklyn, by Rev. Thomas Sill, Mr. THOMAS JOHNSTON to Miss CATHARINE GAMBLE. No cards.

DIED.

DE LAMATER.—On Wednesday, July 19, MARY LOUISE, infant daughter of Edward R. and Sarah De Lamater, aged 11 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of the family, 152d-st. and St. Nicholas-av., Friday, July 21, at 1 P. M.

EDGAR.—At Westfield, N. J., the 19th inst., aged 26, HANFORD S., son of Rev. E. B. Edgar.

Funeral on Friday, the 21st, at 2 P. M., in the Presbyterian Church. Train leaves foot of Liberty-st. for Westfield at 1¼, and returns at 4:40.

GAMBLE.—At Morristown, N. J., on Tuesday, July 18, ROBERT SPENCER, infant son of Thomas T. and Ella W. Gamble.

HUNT.—At White Plains, July 20, 1871, WILLIAM A. HUNT, of Rye, in the 60th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Christ Church, Rye, on Sunday afternoon, at 3¼ o'clock.

KOUWENHOVEN.—At Flatlands Neck, Long Island, on Thursday, July 20, JOHN KOUWENHOVEN, son of Cornelius B. and Mary Ann Kouwenhoven, aged 22 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, on Saturday, July 22, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

LORILLARD.—At White Plains, July 19, EMMA CECILIA, daughter of Biase and Emma Cecilia Lorillard, in the 22d year of her age.

The funeral will take place from Grace Church, White Plains, Friday, at 9½ A. M.

SMITH.—On Thursday, the 20th inst., STEPHEN WM. SMITH, in the 54th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SMITH.—At Fort Washington, July 19, 1871, FLORENCE, eldest daughter of Augustus F. Smith.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her father at Fort Washington, on Saturday, the 22d inst., at 3½ P. M., without further notice. Carriages will meet the 3 o'clock train from 30th-st., at Fort Washington Station.

VANDERVEER.—At Canarsie, Long Island, on Wednesday, July 19, JOSEPHUS, infant son of Jeremiah and Hester M. Vanderveer.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his parents' residence, Canarsie.

WESTLAKE.—On Wednesday, the 18th inst., FRANKIE FARGIS WESTLAKE, youngest son of Isaac and Mary F. Westlake, aged 1 year 6 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Friday, at 1 P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 131 East 31st-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SURF HOTEL,
FIRE ISLAND BEACH—1871.

Is now opened for guests. Charles Williams, who for seven years, has had charge of the culinary department "Parker House," Boston, and late "Westminster Hotel," New-York City, will assume control of the cuisine of this hotel for the coming season.

Through tickets to hotel. Trains leave Roosevelt-st., New-York, 8 o'clock A. M., and 3½ P. M.

D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The Mails for Europe, during the week ending Saturday, July 22, 1871, will close at this office on Tuesday at 11½ A. M., on Wednesday at 11 M., on Thursday at 11½ A. M., and on Saturday at 6½ A. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

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FOR AUGUST, 1871.

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POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, July 20, 1871.

Whereas, the Republican State Committee at its meeting, held in New-York on the 9th day of March last, adopted the following among other resolutions:

"As soon as the organization of the Associations shall have been perfected in at least fifteen Assembly Districts, of which notice shall be given to the Chairman of the State Committee, he will immediately give notice for one week, in at least two Republican daily papers, of the time and place of the meeting of the delegates to the General Committee, at which meeting Hon. Horace Greeley, Chairman of the present General Committee, or, in his absence, Hon. William Orton, shall preside, until the election of a permanent Chairman."

And whereas the necessary conditions have been complied with, notice is hereby given that the delegates elected to the new Republican Central Committee, by authority of the Republican State Committee, will meet at the Apollo Hall, corner of Broadway and 28th-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, July 28, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing, in accordance with the above resolution.

ALONZO B. CORNELL,
Chairman Republican State Committee.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will be held at Bleecker Building on FRIDAY EVENING, July 21, at 8 P. M.

GEORGE F. MERKLEE, President.

GEORGE W. LEUCKEY, Secretary.

THE REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION of the Seventh Assembly District will meet THIS (Friday) EVENING, at No. 86 8th-av., at 8 o'clock.

GEORGE W. CLARKE, President.

WILLIAM TERHUNE, Secretary.

THE REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION of the Seventeenth Assembly District will meet THIS (Friday) EVENING at head quarters, corner 48th-st. and 7th-av., at 8 o'clock.

JOEL M. MASON, President.

DAVID B. MELLISH, Secretary.

EUORPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

Tone of the Press—Bitterness Toward France—The Payment of the War Indemnity—Alsace and Lorraine—Germano-Austrian Relations—Military Conventions With Baden and Hesse.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, Tuesday, July 4, 1871.

If we had not just emerged from a war, and knew that an immediate repetition was absolutely impossible, the language in which our German newspapers generally indulge would afford ample ground for the blackest prophecies of imminent hostilities. All the promises of peace and prospects of the golden era seem forgotten. The cause of all this, confessedly, is the success of the French loan, and perhaps more still the language of M. THIERS and the French Government. It will be remembered that when the peace was first concluded, our Government was anxious to represent it as final, and its terms as precluding all possibility of new wars. BISMARCK said so evidently with the wish to have it made public, and MOLTKE said so likewise. Moreover the conciliatory spirit displayed by the French and the friendliness shown to the German troops elicited lavish praise from the Imperial Ministers and organs. The more surprising is the change in these very Ministers and organs now. All the papers teem with unfriendly comments on the French policy, most of them threatening, only the advanced liberals making a bold stand, protesting against threats, urging a fair policy toward France, and pointing to the many wounds the country has already sustained despite its victories. The reason of reasons for hostility, there can be no doubt, is the success of the French loan. "We were accused at the time," says the *North German Gazette*, Prince BISMARCK's own organ, "of laying too heavy a burden on France. Now it turns out to have been too light, if anything." These words, translated from the official journal, have supplied the key-note for all other newspapers, and fitly represent the leading thought of all. Prince BISMARCK first demanded eight milliards, and he now regrets that he did not exact it. Next time, the *North German Gazette* leaves little doubt, Germany will not err again on the side of lenity, but exact full retribution if it has a chance. In the present case, it assures the French, lenity must henceforth be quite out of the question, and the literal terms will be insisted on to the very T. This assurance comes with a peculiarly bad grace from the leading journal, after all the praise bestowed on France. While submitting to Prince BISMARCK's dictation, and thus virtually supporting his Government, France has not changed its policy, so it is impossible to interpret the language otherwise than as betraying selfish disappointment. The proposed reconstruction of the French Army is made the subject of repeated blame. It is indeed to be regretted that M. THIERS will not, even for a time, abandon his military ambition, but none of his measures deserve to be regarded as a threat to Germany. In the first place, Germany starts in the race with such an advantage to begin with that a competition must appear hopeless to France before very long. The German frontier is also much strengthened. The forces of M. THIERS, even if augmented to the full numbers proposed, will not come up to the present status of the German Army. But Germany itself is arming to the teeth. New regiments are forming, compulsory service is introduced into the new provinces, fortifications are built everywhere, the bulk of the indemnity is appropriated to military uses. Nothing but military preparations seem to be in the head of the Emperor and his Chancellor. Germans forget that if French armaments appear as a threat to them, German armaments are as much of a threat to France, and only our opposition papers, whose aim is the abrogation of militarism, justly point out that German armaments compel France to arm likewise. It is to be hoped that the thing will blow over and that reason will gain the mastery over national jealousy. At present we have the same talk of war that we had between 1866 and 1870, and thus the fruits of the late conflict threaten to be entirely lost.

PAYMENT OF THE INDEMNITY.

The 10th July has been distinctly fixed as the latest day for the payment of the first half milliard, instead of the 1st of the month, and the French promise to be better than their word. Ten million thalers have just arrived, and altogether, the first irregularities excepted, they are most exemplary payers. By the 10th, therefore, the Departments Somme, Seine Inférieure, and Eure, will be evacuated. After payment of the two milliards provided by the latest loan, only the Marne, Ardennes, Haute-Marne, Meuse, Vosges, Meurthe, and the Fortress Belfort, will, according to the treaty, remain in German hands, occupied by not more than fifty thousand men, as surety for the remainder of the sum. It is however affirmed, on good authority, that Germany will not insist on this right of occupation, provided that France is able to substitute good financial security, a condition which, after her late financial success, nobody doubts. In the struggle for power, France has yielded to Germany, but in recuperative power she promises to leave her victor behind her. Hence our discontent. Many of the Germans would prefer to retain their hold on France as long as possible by hostile occupation, but the bulk of the people are impatient for the return of the troops, in order to have not only the name but the substance of peace, and it is probably in submission to this popular desire that Emperor WILLIAM has declared his willingness to accept a financial substitute for a territorial guarantee. There can be no doubt that the offer has been made, but only as of grace. In parting, the Federal Council provided for the appropriation of the next installments of the indemnity by assigning them for distribution among the several States chiefly intended to redeem the loans contracted during the war. Four million thalers are to go to assist landwehr men whose business has suffered by the war, and whose condition the liberal and popular papers describe as wretched. These four millions were won, as it were, at the point of the sword from a resisting Government, and we hear the same described as "a drop on a hot stone." The official papers still further detract from the charitable character of the vote by announcing that the grant will only be made as a loan, not as a gift.

THE CAPTURED WAR MATERIAL.

The French are anxious if possible to regain possession of their lost articles of war, as far as that is not hopeless by their character as trophies. Where captures are made in such a wholesale way, filling whole arsenals, the ideal value of trophies is almost lost beside the money value of salable goods. To a commercial country the money would probably be more acceptable than the unwieldy piles of cannon and rifles, a great portion of which must be useless. Counting on this disposition, the French Government has made offers to the German to exchange such useful articles of war as it thinks fit for their fair money value. Prince BISMARCK has refused to strike the bargain, upon sentimental grounds. M. THIERS is now reported to be employing agents who are trying to gain possession of the arms ostensibly for themselves, in reality for France.

ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

The good relations which lately subsisted, not only between the new Germans and their masters, but also between the French in the occupied cities and the invaders, have again given place to animosities and jealousy; so much so that disturbances are anticipated in several quarters. Alsace and Lorraine are giving their captors a great deal of trouble. The official Strasbourg *Gazette* publicly refers to the fact that resistance is being generally shown to the new Government, and the *North German Gazette* angrily shows the rod. French influence is said to be actively at work, alienating the minds of late Frenchmen, and as a fact French soldiers in regimentals are seen in numbers in Alsace. But there, the dreaded decoy-birds of the old country turn out to be native Alsatians returned from captivity, as much at home in the province as the citizens. Government has now peremptorily interdicted their wearing their old uniforms. A disturbance of some importance occurred at Strasbourg, ending in a general shindy between Prussians and Alsatians, women participating in the fray, hurling stones at the Germans. But the fault of this is proved to have lain as much with the latter as with the Strasbourgers, and many of the accusations brought against the natives prove untrue. The people do not take kindly to the introduction of compulsory education, children being generally employed in factories and farms. Various other new institutions likewise give offense. The old judicial system has been abolished and replaced by a new one, leaving only one Court of appeal. For the present the use of the French language is permitted, but only as a favor; in three years German is to take its place, and parties not conversant with German will have to plead by interpreters. Then compulsory military service is to be adopted at once, and there seems a probability that even the exemption from service first promised to former French soldiers will not be respected. Such laws and enactments necessarily breed discontent. As a consequence, Government now threatens to retract its promise to compensate Alsatians for war losses, that promise having been only conditional, and altogether an act of grace and not of obligation.

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

If Germany thus experiences troubles and disappointments in the west, she is far more successful in the south, where love and friendship seem developing as under a tropical sun, perhaps too rapidly to last. The exchange of friendly messages at the fête at Berlin is old news by this time. It turns out now, however, that Emperor WILLIAM made many friendly assurances then to the Austrian General, VON GABLENZ, which were not immediately made public. Among these were the desire to arrange a personal meeting with Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH, and also to establish diplomatic intercourse between Vienna and Berlin by Ambassadors instead of, as at present, by Envoys. This seems the more remarkable, as Prince BISMARCK has intimated his wish to all Governments that at the next change Ambassadors might be replaced by Envoys. Ambassadors have the privilege of conferring personally with the Prince to whom they are accredited, whereas Envoys can only do so by the mediation of the foreign Minister. Count BENEDETTI's conferences with Emperor WILLIAM have been a caution to the Prussians in the way of Ambassadors; and under pretext to avoid similar unpleasant experiences—probably with a view to add to the power of the Prime Minister—it has been resolved to do away with the rank altogether in Berlin. The more surprising it naturally is to find the Emperor invite the establishment of such in the case of Austria. To-day the papers announce that the wish will soon be complied with. The Emperor of Austria considered himself under obligation specially to thank the Prussian Ambassador-General VON SCHWEINITZ for his services in establishing so good an understanding between the two formerly hostile Courts, and the crowning proof of friendship is Count BEUST's speech in Parliament, teeming with friendly assurances. It is well received here, as in Austria; but we of the north take it more as a matter of course—a tribute from the weaker Power. As one of the results of this good understanding we are to have a Customs Conference in Vienna or Berlin some time in Autumn. The desire for such is said to originate as much in Austria as in Prussia, but the proposal came from Vienna. It was first imparted to Berlin, and there received unhesitating support. The object of the Conference is to facilitate an agreement of the various Powers of Europe on a common tariff and common Customs laws and usages. Invitations are to be issued to all States, so as to secure a general result. How far the object is Utopian, requires to be seen.

CONVENTIONS WITH BADEN AND HESSE.

As the present political union of the several States of Germany is regarded by enthusiastic patriots merely as a step in the ladder leading to perfect union, when all small Courts shall be abolished, and one sceptre—for a Crown and sceptre they must have—shall reign over the whole country, so the military union is likewise considered a merely intermediary state, preferable to division, but still only a stepping-stone to something higher. As Prussia is endeavoring to absorb the civil and administrative privileges of its smaller neighbors, one by one, so it is anxious to concentrate the military power in its hands. For this reason it has devised the military conventions, treaties promising gradually to combine the whole German Army under one banner. The first convention was concluded with Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, but there are several now in existence, and those with Hesse and Baden have just become valid. They are the most important, these armies being the most numerous. By these treaties the two Grand Dukes resign all power over their armies into the hands of the King of Prussia, remaining sovereign Princes only by name. They still claim military honors as before, and retain the right of appointing out of their former army their own and their Princes' aids-de-camp, but otherwise they have no interest or influence in the army whatever. The country pays 225 thalers to the Prussian Treasury for each soldier, and the latter pays the men, promotes them, exchanges them, removes them at pleasure, and the King of Prussia receives their oath of allegiance. The officers are required to give the Grand Duke a written document plighting their faith as good subjects, but there their duty ends. The army becomes, to all intents, a Prussian division. It costs the petty Princes a pang to part with their military privileges, and ten years ago the convention would have been a downright impossibility. But 1866 and 1870 have worked great changes in the views of sovereigns and peoples, and what would formerly have appeared the renouncement of a sacred right, is now done as a matter of course. The conventions have become valid by the 1st July, and the Grand Dukes have published farewell greetings to their faithful troops. It is believed and hoped that ere long other contingents will follow the example of the Badenese and Hessians.

FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

The Effects of the War—Justice for the Germans—Paris Scenes—Trade and Employment in the Metropolis.

Correspondence of the London Times.

Now that the war is over and that evidence can be collected from various sources previously closed, it seems daily more evident that the misconduct of the Prussians in France has been greatly exaggerated by their late antagonists. This admission will not have the less weight because it proceeds from one who, while seeking the truth under difficulties, has sometimes been accused of a French bias. Soldiers are not angels, and to suppose that half a million of men could occupy an enemy's country, after hard fighting and during the terrible sufferings and privations of a Winter campaign, and under the irritation of a protracted defense, without doing some things which were neither humane nor Christianlike, would be to suppose military human nature impossibly perfect. Doubtless there was considerable "looting," but much less than has been reported, and what seems to have stung the French more than that, especially the better classes who had them quartered in their houses, was the arrogant tone attributed to some of the Prussian officers. I say some, because of others there is a very different report. The soldiers one often hears spoken of by persons who have been much among them in the last few months as generally inoffensive and well-conducted. Under terror of the Commune not a few persons emigrated from Paris into districts occupied by the Prussians, and it was amusing to observe the countenance of a French lady to whom an English one resident in Paris the other day declared that the only time she had felt herself safe for months was when she got among the Prussians; for, although we do not hear much about the Germans, now that the second siege of Paris has driven the first into a remote distance, and that the *angoisses de la Commune*, as a Frenchman lately expressed it, have made us forget the *tristesses du siège*, it is still obligatory on right-thinking people, if they speak of them at all, to treat them with more or less execration. "*C'est vrai, vous êtes Anglaise*," was the Frenchwoman's palliation of her first indignant exclamation and angry glance. The shrug that accompanied the words was eloquent of slight belief in British sympathy with French woes.

THE ENGLISH INVASION.

In spite of succors sent in money and kind, in ambulances and doctors and medicines, the English are not very popular here at present; but allowance must be made for the French who are exasperated by their sufferings and losses, and disposed to look on every one as an enemy, and to find dire offense in a bad woodcut in an illustrated paper, or in a silly letter from an unreflecting Englishman who chooses to profess sympathy with an insurrection which, if it broke out in his own country, he would probably be one of the first to combat. This unamiable state of mind of the Parisians, and which has partly been induced by the violent attacks lately made upon the English by some of the least reputable of the French journals, does not prevent a great influx of our countrymen. We hear of their crossing the Channel by thousands, we meet them mournfully promenading among the ruins of Paris, and curiously gazing at the marks of bullets with which many houses are thickly peppered, and at the fell rents made in roofs by shells. It takes some time, however, to fill up the larger Paris hotels, and it is only quite lately that some of those usually most frequented by English and Americans have begun to resume their former bustling, crowded look.

PARIS PICTURES.

I know not what impression Paris now makes on the majority of its foreign visitors, but I hear it said and read it printed that it has resumed all its old gayety of aspect and feels neither sorrow nor shame. Many would, perhaps, receive a different impression if they took the trouble to glance below the surface. People see the Boulevards crowded, the cafés full, and numerous idlers, as of yore, sipping coffee and absinthe, *al fresco*, and they immediately exclaim "Paris is itself again!" But get out of the great artery, in which a large part of the circulation is foreign, and whither the thoughtless and idle and light-hearted, by preference, throng, and Paris, the gay and the frivolous, may make a sad impression. Go into the shops, where there are now so few customers, go among the *bourgeoisie*, observe the saddened, care-worn faces of women especially, who have, perhaps, been through both sieges, in constant dread of what might occur, of unknown perils and of dangers painfully evident. Note the immense number of persons in deep mourning, the melancholy and anxious countenances of people who suffered for months from cold and hunger, and then, when the enemy had departed, were kept in terror of their lives by their own countrymen. I have met many whom I left here at the beginning of the Prussian siege, and who since then have grown gray and look many years older. The horror of the incendiarism appears to have made a stronger impression than any thing else on those whose dwellings were situated in the immediate neighborhood of flames which seemed about to reach and envelope them. And assuredly it was only the complete stillness of the air during the two days the conflagrations were at their height which prevented the ruin from being far more extensive than it is. As regards the sanitary state of Paris, the weekly bills of mortality and malady show it to be by no means bad, and almost exempt from epidemics. Bronchitis and pneumonia were the most fatal complaints in the week ending last Saturday. The unseasonable cold has made itself felt among delicate persons, and the fruit season has probably contributed to increase the cases of diarrhea, from which malady there were twenty-five deaths in that week, while from small-pox there were sixteen—four times as many as in the preceding week—and from typhoid fever twenty-nine. There were no cases of typhus or cholera. Such favorable returns may well tranquillize the minds of those foreign visitors who dream of unburied corpses and of noxious exhalations from imperfectly covered graves. There is every appearance of good precautions being taken, and the new Prefect of the Seine is vigilant and energetic. At the same time, when one goes into Paris from fresh breezy Versailles, clasped in a belt of park and forest, and where the air is never still, one fancies queer odors and an atmosphere less pleasant to inhale. There is certainly no part of Paris where a worse odor can possibly exist than is to be found about a mile out of Versailles, close to the gate of the Park of St. Cloud. It is where the Prussians deposited their dead horses, with only a thin covering of sandy soil. The stench is horrible, and enough to breed a pestilence now that the hot weather seems setting in.

TRADE AND EMPLOYMENT.

On a recent visit to Paris I had opportunities of inquiring about the present state of trade and employment there. Everything is done by the public departments to employ as many laborers as possible. It carries one back to the palmiest days of HAUSSMANN to see so much demolition going on, the ruins of the burnt and shattered houses giving way to pick and crowbar. So far as mere workmen go there seems no lack of employment, and obviously the circumstances of the time demand that it shall be found for all who need and desire it. But among the tradesmen and innumerable small manufacturers of Paris many complaints are heard. They do not find their artisans, numbers of whom are killed, wounded, or prisoners, or else in hiding. They lack materials; railways are encumbered; the eastern lines are monopolized by the movement of German troops; on the southern lines there is such a glut of goods traffic that great delays are inevitable. There are complaints also of the increased cost of transport. Tradesmen bewail the impossibility of completing their stocks, owing to the exhaustion of certain articles. Manufacturers will not supply themselves from England or elsewhere, when a slight additional cost would thereby be incurred, but prefer to wait. Thus, a wholesale print and map publisher complained that he could not get certain sorts of cardboard and other things indispensable to the preparation of his goods. He had many orders on hand, but could not execute them. Great annoyance and loss have been entailed by the regulations respecting interest on bills. The date of their falling due was legally put off, but after a certain date interest was to be added. Numbers of persons refused to pay this interest on the plausible ground that it was by no fault of theirs, but owing to the extraordinary circumstances of the time, that their bills were not honored at maturity.

SPAIN.

The Ministerial Crisis—Passionate Parliamentary Discussions—Carlism, Catholicism and Liberalism—A Rejected Resignation.

Madrid (June 28) Correspondence of the London Times.

We have been in full Ministerial crisis. After a series of impassioned debates, which lasted all last week, the Government succeeded in getting their message to the Crown voted by 164 to 98, and their authority for a levy of 35,000 men to fill up the army by a majority of 180 to 27. These two points carried, Marshal SERRANO, at 1½ o'clock, last Friday morning, astonished the House by announcing that he and his companions believed it their duty to place their resignation in the hands of His Majesty.

THE ANTI-PAPAL SENTIMENTS.

The storms of the week began over the anti-Papal riot of the Sunday night. The Government, severely taken to task in the Congress about it, defended their conduct warmly, and, as might be expected, a fierce debate arose. Minister SAGASTA explained that the Government had, after the attempt of the Carlists to give the demonstration in honor of the Pope a political character, determined to take no part in it. They did not, therefore, adorn or illuminate any of their private houses, or any of the public buildings. If the demonstration had been purely religious they would, as Catholics have joined in it. Some of the "majority," not seeing things in the same light, had joined in the demonstration. He regretted that the mob had acted as they did. It was perfectly illegal, and those of the rioters who could be caught should be punished. Some of the Police had done their duty, others had not. The civil Governor, seeing his dispositions for the preservation of order had not been successful, had resigned. He blamed the Carlists for the whole thing. He lamented their unblushing efforts to use religion as an arm of politics. According to them they were the only Catholics. In their delirium they wished it to be believed that in Spain there were only Carlists, Atheists and Protestants. Look at the articles in their daily papers. In one of them that very day there were these words: "As the Virgin, Mother of the Saviour of Men, crushed with her pure feet the head of the infernal Serpent, so PIUS IX. will also crush with his Syllabus the head of Liberalism, the true serpent of the nineteenth century." Another of their organs that day said: "The first Pope was St. Peter; the last is PIUS IX. There have been forty-two anti-Popes—the first was NOVATIANUS; the last was AMADEO, Duke of Savoy!" Could they wonder at the irritation such writings produced?

ROME AND THE CORTES.

A motion was then brought in by Señor CANOVAS DEL CASTILLO, to the effect that "the House had seen with profound indignation the excesses committed on Sunday night, which amounted to a violation of the Constitution and of the principles on which civilized society rests." This was signed, among others, by several members of the majority. Señor RIOS ROSAS spoke severely against the Government. The Republicans, through FIGUERAS, followed up the assault. The proposition was rejected by 147 to 108. The Montpensierist Marquis VEGA ARMIJA next moved a resolution condemning the authorities for not repressing the disorders with a strong hand. The fact was, his own house was stoned, though he claims to be a Catholic, but not a Carlist. Another long and fiery debate ensued, ending in the withdrawal of the motion, but only to be followed by one essentially Carlist, complaining of the authorities for refusing to allow the motto, "*Viva el Papa Rey!*" and of the mob for burning the Pope's portrait, &c. After Señor NOCDAL had aired his Carlism and Catholicism in a speech, he withdrew his motion. It was now quite time for the friends of the Government to come to the rescue, with a proposition after their own heart. This was done by Señor MANSI, who moved "That the Congress, while condemning the conversion into a political movement of a manifestation of the religious spirit of Madrid, reproves energetically the excesses committed and offers all its support to the Government to maintain order," &c. After a debate, prolonged till nearly 2 on Tuesday morning, this was approved. This Monday session was but the first of the agonies the Government encountered all through the week. Tuesday and Wednesday were occupied in long and angry discussions over the reply to the Throne, which promised to be delayed a month longer from the number of amendments lodged. On Wednesday, on an appeal from the Government to the authors of these, many of them were withdrawn, the authors in every case taking care to explain they only did so at the solicitation of the Government, and for the sake of getting at other business. Thursday was consumed by CASTELAR in a fierce attack on the Government, on the King, and on the majority in a speech of opposition to the reply to the Throne. MARTOS, RIVERO, SAGASTA, and SERRANO replied to him. Friday came and he replied to them. At last the long-debated Royal Message was put to the vote, and carried by 164 to 98.

TENDERED RESIGNATION.

On Saturday the Cabinet tendered their formal resignation to King AMADEO. His Majesty, somewhat surprised, expressed his opinion in plain terms, to the effect that he, as a constitutional King, could only recognize changes in his Cabinet effected by constitutional means. He had seen no voting in the Cortes in which they had been defeated. On the contrary, they had carried the Conscriptoin bill of 35,000 men by 180 to 27, and the Message to the Crown by 164 to 98. He could understand their resignation by virtue of a defeat in Parliament, but not otherwise. He therefore refused to accept it, but intimated his willingness to receive the Presidents of both Chambers to know what they had to say about it. Accordingly, Señores SANTA CRUZ and OLOZAGA waited upon His Majesty, and the three discussed the matter fully. The two Presidents confirmed His Majesty in the opinion that the resignation of the Ministry was not the result of any Parliamentary defeat. This confirmed His Majesty in his refusal to accept it. His Majesty's words to the Presidents of both Chambers, who waited upon him, were these:

THE KING'S SPEECH.

The Government possess all my confidence, but, as my confidence can only be merited by the Cabinet, which also possesses that of the Parliament, the latter is the only thing that can indicate to me whether the present Ministers ought to continue in their posts, or ought to leave them. I profess blindly the religion of duty, and it is necessary others should profess it as well, and each one comply, on his own part, with the high and unavoidable duties marked by his respective position. As I said in a solemn moment that I would never attempt to impose myself on the noble Spanish people, so now I say I will never be wanting to what is laid down by the Constitution, the laws, and Parliamentary practices. While, therefore, I fulfill my duty, let every one else do his.

NO RESIGNATION.

A meeting of the majority of the Congress was held on Sunday night, at which 175 attended, but, as the Ministers gave no explanation of their reasons for resigning, nothing actually was done, although much was said about loyalty, duty, conscience, confidence, &c. The King pressed the matter strongly even to the extent of saying that if the Ministers did not voluntarily withdraw their resignation, he would command them to do so. Pressed thus, the Cabinet decided to submit the whole matter to the Congress and Senate yesterday evening. The result is that the Serrano Ministry remain in office. They presented themselves to the Cortes yesterday with this announcement. In the Senate, Minister ULLOA rose to give some explanations respecting the crisis. He reminded the Senate that at the very first the Ministry had been formed with the exclusive object of passing over the parliamentary interregnum, and that they only aspired to resolve the electoral question and that of public order. Their mission extended no further than the constitution of the Chamber and the Message to the Crown. These being happily over, they had three days ago tendered their resignation to the King, but he had refused to accept it as being without reason. The Cabinet now desired to know if they possessed the confidence of the Cortes. Señor CALDERON COLLANTES expressed dissatisfaction with these explanations, and spoke long and fiercely against a Ministry of conciliation. Minister ULLOA replied, and the debate between the two was warm and lengthy. Señor MONTEJO presented a resolution expressing satisfaction at the explanations of the Government, which was carried by 68 to 20. Señor MENDEZ VIGO announced his intention to treat of the Government policy in Cuba and Porto Rico, and the Senate then adjourned.

IN THE CONGRESS.

In the Congress great anxiety was manifested to hear the Ministerial explanations. The galleries were intensely crowded. Gen. SERRANO gave a short résumé of the crisis, reminding the House that the present Ministry was formed when the body of Gen. PRIM was yet warm, and that one of the Ministers had only entered it with the understanding that he was to retire after the elections. These over, he had begged him to remain till they got through the Royal Message. The amendments to the message had occupied much time. Meanwhile, Señor MORET, the Minister of Finance, in consequence of questions which arose in the committee to which his budget was referred, resigned his post. Believing it was best to leave the chief of the State in complete liberty to nominate a ministry who could govern more satisfactorily than the present one, they had all presented their resignations, but his Majesty, after hearing the Presidents of both Chambers, declared the crisis to be unparliamentary, and that they should continue in their posts. Under these circumstances, all the Ministers had decided to respect the will of the Crown, whose confidence they were told they possessed. They, therefore, presented themselves to the Congress in the hopes of receiving the same confidence from it. Their programme of government would be that contained in the answer to the Royal speech. At this point Minister AYALA made a sign of assent with his head, which may be taken as an indication of his intention honestly to carry out the paragraph in the message relative to the introduction of reforms and the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico, without waiting for the pacification of Cuba. Gen. SERRANO continued to declare that all the Ministers conformed to the political programme contained in the message, and would resolve according to it all questions at present pending, or which might arise, although it was quite possible they might put off (*aplazaran*) those which offered difficulties or which might occasion dissensions. At this loud laughter burst from the Republican benches. SERRANO said he had thought that a Cabinet might have been formed out of one of the fractions of the Chamber only, but his views had changed under the aspect the majority had presented recently. He now believed no other Cabinet possible but one of conciliation—that is to say, composed of representatives of the three factions—Unionists, Progressists and Democrats. This was indispensable so long as the formidable parties which opposed the present Ministry continued their attacks, so long as they neither "adhered nor resigned." No formal proposition was made, and the silence of the minority and the assent of the majority satisfied President OLOZAGA that the storm was all over, and so he raised the session. Later on a caucus meeting of the majority was held to consider the report of the Committee on the Budget. Señor MORET explained many of his items and propositions. He repeated his determination to leave office if the majority did not approve his Budget in its essential features. Upon this Ministers MARTOS and ZORRILLA declared they would retire the moment Señor MORET did. Minister AYALA then said he would too. Señor MORET said if he went out he should leave things so that his successor could at once begin to pay the interest of the Interior debt, and on the 15th of July that of the Exterior. Put to the vote, the Budget of Señor MORET was approved by 120 to 17. The next thing will be its presentation to the full Cortes. Here it is sure to meet with tremendous discussion from the minority, but this will probably be temporarily avoided by the Government asking the Cortes to grant an "authorization" until after the recess.

ITALY.

The Transfer at the Capital—Victor Emmanuel in Rome.

Rome (July 3) Correspondence London Echo.

King VICTOR EMMANUEL yesterday made his public entrance into Rome, which is henceforth, to all intents and purposes, the capital of Italy. The weather was splendid—hot, indeed, but the sky cloudless, and gentle breezes blowing occasionally all the morning from the most favorable points. For several days past the whole city has shown symptoms of glad expectancy, and preparations for the King's reception were going on vigorously both by night and day. His Majesty had telegraphed that he wished the sums appropriated to giving him a grand welcome to be expended rather in public charities. However, the *fêtes* had already been decided upon, and the workmen were busy. Besides, the City of Rome felt that in the present fever of misrepresentation as to the real state of her feelings, which prevails, it would never do not to mark such a memorable time with the festive pomp her children love so well.

THE RECEPTION.

On Saturday evening the Corso was a splendid sight, with its [illegible] draperies, flowers and festoons of laurel and bay; and from an early hour on Sunday morning it was so thronged with people that carriages had to give up circulating. The priestly papers say that only rabble fill the streets on these occasions, but an unprejudiced visitor from other lands might well exclaim at sight of such rich and gay dresses, "If such be the rabble, what must the citizens be?" In spite of the blazing heat of the July sun, thousands of men and women, in carriages, cabs and on foot were lining the streets all the way to the railway station, where the crowd was dense beyond description. The National Guards were on duty as usual. Companies of military marched about playing gay music, but the days are past and gone when it was necessary to have the streets lined with soldiers on the occasion of a royal procession. Punctual to the hour announced, 12½, the royal train from Naples came into the station, which was gayly decorated with the flags of all the cities of Italy. Just where the King was to alight, the entrance to the waiting-room was adorned with the crimson and yellow banner of S.P.Q.R., on one side, and the white silk flag, with the lily of Florence, on the other; in acknowledgment of the graceful manner in which fair Florence has resigned her honors to the elder sister. The moment the train stopped, Prince HUMBERT—who has been here since Saturday—opened the door of the royal carriage, and the King was handed out by his son, whom he affectionately embraced. The Sindaco of Rome, with the Syndics of thirty principal cities of Italy, was in waiting upon his Majesty, who immediately proceeded to his State carriage, and, accompanied by fifty of the Royal Cuirassiers, in their splendid uniform and gilt helmets, and four other magnificent court carriages, full of dignitaries in grand uniform, (the Ministers of whom Rome has heard so much,) the Royal cortège proceeded along the principal streets to the Quirinal Palace, amid cheers and shouts of "*Viva il Re Galantuomo!*" "*Viva Vittorio Emanuele!*" "*Viva Roma Capitale*," &c. The King wore the uniform of a general officer, and looked, as usual, very grave and dignified. He must have been pleased with his reception—the enthusiasm of the people was boundless, and his path was literally strewn with flowers and laurel crowns, which came showering from the windows as he passed. His manner of returning the greetings of the peaple was sufficiently gracious, but by no means so *empressée* as that of the Prince and Princess of PIEDMONT. Arrived at the Quirinal Palace, the King appeared in the "historical balcony" and bowed his thanks to the multitude. In the afternoon there was the grand rifle match at the Acqua Acetosa, which attracted crowds of people, and where his Majesty shot several times with unerring success, and astonished the Romans with the sight of a *sovrano* who could do something besides look merely ornamental. Next to the King, the Bersaglieri excited shouts of admiration from the wonderful precision of their aim. Some National Guards showed that they had been practicing to some purpose; but of course much cannot be as yet expected from a people only a few months out of leading-strings.

AFTER-FESTIVITIES.

There was a grand banquet at the Quirinal Palace in the evening, and a gala night at the Opera. The King appeared in the State box for an hour. He was greeted at the theatre with the same acclamations which attended him everywhere. At night there was a grand illumination of the whole city. As on occasion of the *Plebiscito*, the Leonine City distinguished itself by the brilliancy of its sympathy with the nation. There is to be a splendid ball at the Capitol to-night, which, from the preparations, promises to be well worthy of description. All the grand historic rooms are thrown open, and the whole sculpture gallery is to be lighted up for the King. Of all the charities distributed on the present occasion, the poor are most delighted with the redemption of their pledges at the Monte di Pieta. Every ticket not exceeding three francs is now good for so much, and they can have their little property back again. By some mode of calculation which I cannot understand, I have heard several poor people say they derive a benefit of from three to five scudi from this boon; between which and the Pope's *largesse* of three pounds of bread to each family they are drawing comparisons, which may be imagined.

THE POPE.

All the reports of the Pope's departure were as false as usual. During the King's entrance the Princes and nobles, who prefer the old state of things, waited upon his Holiness to support him with their presence and sympathy. The fables flying as to both Pope and King are truly wonderful. It is remarkable that as long as any one dared to say that his Holiness was occasionally seen beyond the Vatican for the purpose of taking exercise, or visiting the wounded soldiers in hospital, (as was fully believed last September after the entrance of the Italian army,) the priestly papers shouted "lies!" but when the report of his having visited the winking Madonna in Trastevere, in the dress of a monk, is whispered, there are only smiles from the same party, because a most ridiculous and surely irreverent (!) superstition is thus fostered.

NAPOLEON III.

Movements of the Ex-Emperor—A Visit to the English Gun Factories—Interesting Sights—A Cordial Reception.

The London *Daily News*, of July 5, says:

"Yesterday afternoon, the Ex-Emperor of the French and the Prince Imperial, attended by several French gentlemen, drove over from Chiselhurst to Woolwich, in order to visit the Royal Arsenal. They called on their way down Woolwich Common at the residence of Sir DAVID WOOD, commandant of the garrison, by whom they were escorted to the Arsenal, where the heads of the establishment, having had notification of the intended visit, were in waiting to receive them. The visitors were first shown the model-room of the royal gun factories, where the various improvements which have attended the development of the Woolwich and Frazer systems of gun construction were explained by Col. CAMPBELL and Mr. FRAZER; and after passing through the rifle ordnance factory, they were shown the most gigantic and most interesting processes in the manufacture of the thirty-five-ton guns. Twenty of these guns are now in course of construction, including the famous "Woolwich infant," which, as it has to be yet enlarged in the bore from 11.6 inches to 12 inches, according to the original design, cannot yet be pronounced complete. This gun the visitors inspected as it lay on a track outside the turnery, and a few steps brought them to the new forge, where a massive "heat" of metal—the solid mass which forms the nucleus of the trunnion ring—was being brought out of the fiery furnance by a regiment of swarthy forgemen. This was swung rapidly on to the anvil beneath the twelve-ton hammer—a giant which will strike a blow of 100 tons, or gently crack a nut with equal ease, and two or three smart taps hammered it into the required shape. At the other end of the forge, the door of another huge furnace was raised, and a pair of tongs fifteen tons in weight, wielded by a steam crane, and worked by fifty men, thrust in, bringing forth presently in their "ponderous jaws" a great white-hot cone, which turned out to be the coiled-up breech-end of one of the large guns, which under another large hammer was speedily forged into a solid mass. The Ex-Emperor made a close inspection of the naval turret-carriage built for the *Glatton* on Capt. COLES' hydraulic principle, the purpose of which is to obtain an extended range from a small embrasure in lieu of the muzzle pivoting system. Passing through the shell foundry, the company reached the mounting-shed, where Capt. MONCRIEFF had the honor of explaining and illustrating the principle of his elevating gun-carriage for barbette batteries, and Col. CLERK of exhibiting his gun-metal wheel-nave and other inventions which he has introduced during his long connection with the Department. After visiting some other workshops the Imperial party took their leave, the workmen of the Royal Carriage Department turning out en masse and giving them three hearty and enthusiastic cheers, the Emperor, who seemed pleased with the attention, raising his hat and bowing several times in acknowledgment. Outside the Arsenal gates the visitors received another ovation from the crowd assembled, the inhabitants all along the route testifying profound respect and sympathy toward the illustrious exiles. It was remarked that the Emperor looked well and cheerful.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The only business transacted at the Exchange yesterday, July 20, was an adjournment announced by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., of the sale of the Staten Island Shore Railway, advertised for yesterday, until Aug. 1. Quite a number of persons interested in the matter were present. The sale is a legal one, under the direction of C. C. NORVELL, Esq., trustee, and it was stated it would positively take place on the adjourned day. The auction at Flushing, Long Island, yesterday, conducted by JOHNSON & MILLER, was largely attended, and a good portion of the property offered was disposed of at satisfactory figures. Full particulars will be given to-morrow.

On Thursday, July 18, at West Bergen, N. J., J. M. GIBSON sold at public auction seventy-four lots, at prices ranging from $375 to $500 per lot, the aggregate of the sale reaching $28,855. The lots are located respectively on Everett-street, and on Union, Williams, Mallory and Hoodley avenues. The result of the auction was regarded as a great success.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

CHURCH AND LISPENARD STS., corner vacant lot for sale cheap. Apply to R. R. HAZARD, JR., No. 110 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Country Homes.

The Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company offer for sale, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, houses and lots, land by the acre or in blocks, mostly near stations. The advantages of this line of road as a place of residence will be more and more appreciated as the Company are laying two additional tracks to Somerville, giving greater facilities for passenger-trains. Apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

A BARGAIN.—SUBURBAN COTTAGE FOR sale or to let, combining advantages of City and country residence, forty minutes from Liberty or Cortlandt streets; fifty trains each way by favorite lines of travel; situated near depot, in most attractive and promising part of Elizabeth; house is tasteful, spacious and modern fitted; extra large lot, well-stocked garden, fruit and shade trees, lawns, flower-beds, stable, &c.; admirably adapted to wants of a New-York business man, and sure to advance in value. Will be rented to responsible parties or sold at a sacrifice: title perfect; payments made satisfactory. For particulars and photographs, address H. O., Post-office Box No. 235, New-York.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY solicit the general charge of estates in New-York City.

L. J. HOWE,
H. W. FOWLER,
ARCHIBALD HOPKINS.
HOWE & CO.,
No. 10 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES lands and village lots for sale; a great variety beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE—IN MOTT HAVEN, TWO-STORY and basement house; first-class; full lot; house 22 feet wide, 38 feet deep; cheap for cash; villa place; white house, with lamp in front. 145th-st., between 3d and College avs.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL AND VERY profitable country-seat of 105 acres, eighty miles from the City, near the Hudson River; over 1,000 fruit-trees in bearing; dwelling-house, seventy feet front, containing nineteen rooms; extensive barns, carriage-houses, ice-house, (filled,) granary, cider-house, hennery, carpenter-shop, and other necessary out-buildings; two streams, forming a beautiful lake and water-fall, 100 feet from the house, and mineral springs of valuable medicinal qualities. This place contains every requisite of a gentleman's villa of the first class, and is not only self-supporting but yields a large revenue over expenses; would exchange for City or Brooklyn property; price, $20,000; terms to suit. Address C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
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TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

SEA-SHORE RESIDENCE TO LET, furnished, near Rockaway; $150 per month; thirteen rooms, cool, healthy, shady, accessible; ocean view, bathing, fishing; near station; one hour's ride by rail. Apply at No. 128 2d-av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—HUDSON RIVER AND WESTchester County property; owners wishing to dispose of their country places or farms will do well to address the undersigned, giving particulars, with price, terms of sale, &c. GEO. H. PETRIE, No. 2½ Murray-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.
BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate,
No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1871,
AT 3 P. M., ON THE PREMISES,
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE
WHARF PROPERTY,
AT NEWARK, N. J.

This property is very well located for business purposes, being at the foot of River-st., and adjoining the property of the New-Jersey Zinc Company and Passaic Chemical works, with a bulkhead of 200 feet on the Passaic River, having a depth of water at high tide of some twelve feet.

Terms liberal. Twenty per cent. cash on day of sale, thirty per cent. in cash in equal payments in four, six and eight months, with interest, and the balance on bond and mortgage with interest.

For maps and full particulars apply to
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

SPLENDID BUILDING LOTS AT Westport, Conn., to be sold at auction at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, THURSDAY, July 27, 1871, at 12 o'clock; three splendid parcels of fifteen acres, eight acres and three acres, near the new bridge, at Saugatuck and on Saugatuck Bay, with large water fronts on that beautiful sheet; among the most desirable sites for gentlemen's residences in the United States. Maps and photographic views at the auction rooms, No. 77 Cedar-st., of A. J. BLEECKER, SONS & CO.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DANIEL J. BARNEY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Daniel J. Barney, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of August, 1871, at 1 P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-street, (corner of Nassau,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of July, 1871. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
jy20-1aw2wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN W. HASTINGS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 10th day of July, 1871; the undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of John W. Hastings, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the 23d day of May, A. D. 1871, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.
EDWIN W. COGGESHALL,
Assignee in Bankruptcy,
No. 7 Murray-street, City of New-York.
CARLISLE NORWOOD, Jr., attorney for assignee.
jy21-1aw3wF*

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT.—In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy—In the matter of SAMUEL HOFFMAN, a bankrupt. To whom it may concern: The undersigned, David Stern, of the City and County of New-York, hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Samuel Hoffman, of Chatham, in the County of Columbia, in said district, and who was, to wit, on the 27th day of May, A. D. 1871, adjudged bankrupt, upon the petition of his creditors, by Hon. Samuel Blatchford, Judge of said Court.—Dated at Hudson, the 30th day of June, A. D. 1871. DAVID STERN, Assignee.
jy7-1aw3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM L. SMITH, bankrupt.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of William L. Smith, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City the 6th day of July, A. D. 1871.
JOSHUA R. BUXTON,
of the City of Newburgh, N. Y.,
Assignee.
jy14-1aw3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES STRAUSS and MEYER YOUNG, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles Strauss and Meyer Young, of New-York, County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at City of New-York, the 21st day of February, 1871. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
jy14-1aw3wF*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ALL DRUGGISTS AND PRESCRIPTION clerks in the City of New-York are hereby respectfully notified that the Board duly appointed in accordance with chapter 202 of the laws of 1871 of this State, will meet for the purpose of conducting examinations on TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS of each week, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., at their office, No. 72 Union-place. Druggists will be examined first, and notified in alphabetical order. Due notice will be afterward given to prescription clerks.

The subjects for examination will be chemistry, poisons and their antidotes, practical pharmacy and officinal botany, materia medica, adulterations of drugs and prescriptions. The office will be open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D.,
President.
WILLIAM GRAHAM,
THEOBALD FROHWEIN,
C. M. O'LEARY, M. D.,
Commissioners.
LOUIS G. BRANDA, Secretary.

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FAMILY LIQUOR-CASES.
Each Case containing one bottle of
OLD PALE BRANDY,
OLD RYE WHISKY,
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Guaranteed pure and of the very best quality.
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First-class restaurant is attached. Excellent family hotel. J. S. SHORT, Manager, late Manager to the Liverpool Adelphi Hotel.

References to George S. Partridge, Jr., Esq., No. 873 Broadway, New-York; Paris, London, &c. Bedrooms, 2s. 6d.; sitting-rooms, 6s., and upwards; attendance, 1s. 6s. per day.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18, 1871.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR a Floating Iron Dock for the repair of naval vessels on their stations, will be ready for examination at the Navy Department by all those who may desire to bid for building said dock, on the 5th of September, and remain subject to inspection for ninety days from said date.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' TURBANS AND ENGLISH Hats; Sailor Hats; Straw Turbans, $2; Straw Turbans, $1; Dress Bonnets, $6; Traveling Bonnets, $6. BINNS' Millinery, No. 647 Broadway. This is valuable.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—RESPECTING a colored man, of medium height, and very stout; answers to the name of "Sir Richard." Has been absent from the City about a month. Address JOHN H. T. JACKSON, at Mrs. W. A. Tyson's, No. 303 Mulberry-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, A situation as seamstress, and to wait on an elderly or invalid lady; or would take charge of one or two children; the advertiser understands Wheeler & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's machines. Please address for three days, No. 417 6th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., first-floor, over the hair store.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands French cooking, baking and pastry, all kinds of jellies and ice-creams, all kinds of dessert; best references given. Call for two days at No. 12 Union-court, University-place.

WANTED.—A LADY LEAVING TOWN DEsires situations for a seamstress, and also a cook; both of whom she can highly recommend. Apply at No. 20 West 31st-st., Thursday morning, July 20, from 10 until 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family as first-class cook, by a woman who understands all kinds of desserts, soups, jellies, &c.; best of City reference. Apply at No. 115 3d-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation with a first-class family as plain washer and ironer; the best of City reference if required. Call or address for two days at No. 351 West 39th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A Protestant woman; she is a thorough cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, ice-creams, jellies; good baker; country or City; good references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook, by a respectable cook; would assist with the washing and ironing if required; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has first-class City reference. Apply at No. 229 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress, or would take care of grown children and sew; good reference from her last employer; no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION by a very respectable woman and excellent laundress; French fluting, box plaiting, and all kinds of fine work. Call at No. 335 4th-av.; very best references.

COLORED SERVANTS OF EVERY CApacity, for either City or country, at TITUS' Agency, No. 247 Thompson-st., on Washington Parade Ground. Established 1858.

EMPLOYERS CAN BE PROMPTLY supplied with capable and reliable Protestant and Catholic servants, for City or country, at WALKER'S magnificent Employment Office, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable French (Parisian) girl as lady's maid and first-class seamstress; or to take care of grown children and seamstress; good City references. Can be seen at No. 115 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMstress; understands dress-making and all kinds of family sewing; will go by the day or month; good City references from her last place. Apply at No. 127 West 31st-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTestant girl as seamstress; can cut, fit and operate; would be willing to wait on a lady or grown children; has the best of references. Call at No. 641 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERIcan girl as lady's maid and dress-maker, &c.; no objection to travel or to the country; best City references. Apply at No. 637 6th-av., one door from 37th-st., in the dress-maker's.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced child's nurse; Protestant; capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth, or any other duty required in that capacity: City references given from present employers. Apply at 14 West 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as waitress in a private family; willing to do the fine washing and ironing; is neat and obliging; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 378 West 35th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced child's nurse; Protestant; capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth, or any other duty required in that capacity; City references given from present employers. Apply at 14 West 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do light housework, or to tend a store; speaks French; well educated; is willing and obliging. Address M. HILD, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent person to cook and assist with washing; has excellent City references. Call or address No. [illegible] West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as cook or housekeeper in a small private family in the City; the best of City references. Apply for two days at No. 214 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as waitress or chamber-maid; best City references. Call at No. 342 West 38th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, A situation to do general housework; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. HILD'S.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener, and general useful man about a gentleman's place; thoroughly understands the care of horses and cows, and has four years' reference from last employer. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENer's situation by a steady single man, who understands the proper management of horses; is a safe, experienced driver; can milk; willing to make himself useful; first-class references. Address W., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH YOUNG MAN, a situation; understands the care of horses, driving, &c.; willing to make himself generally useful. Address S. B., at Mr. Raspin's, No. 525 West 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY a colored man in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; can furnish excellent City references. Address J. F. F., Madison Park Hotel, Broadway and 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A REspectable Protestant young man as coachman and plain gardener, or porter in a store, hotel or boarding-house; has good recommendations. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single man of steady habits; understands his business thoroughly; can give good references; would be found trustworthy and obliging. Call or address J. M., 513 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, A COMPEtent single man, a situation as above, and reference to bear the strictest investigation. Call or address J. S., No. 36 Lexington-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as a watchman in a hotel; he is a very good clerk; can be well recommended. Call at No. 219 74th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

A GENTLEMAN (GERMAN) HAVING twenty years' experience as a merchant in the manufacturing districts of England, France, Germany, &c., with a perfect command of these languages, and a knowledge of several others, wants an engagement as manager, or to represent a house in some other suitable capacity in any part of the world; references offered in New-York and Europe. Address Box No. 1,149 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE ENGLISHMAN, a situation as gardener; thoroughly understands all cultivation of vegetables and flower grounds; also, green-houses and graperies, &c.; best City references. Address H. T., care of seedsman, No. 69 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young man as groom or general useful man about a gentleman's place; thoroughly understands the care of horses and cows; eight years' reference from last employer. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class colored coachman; understands everything pertaining to the business; unexceptionable references, which will bear strict investigation. Call or address W. C., No. 45 East 33d-st., private stable.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant, single, a situation as waiter in a private family; has good City reference. Call or address, for two days, W. B., No. 334 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THORoughly efficient waiter in a private family; first-class references. Call or address R. P., No. 930 Broadway, corner 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED coachman, a situation. Apply at No. [illegible] West 24th-st.

HELP WANTED.

A. T. STEWART & CO. ARE PREPARED to make arrangements with first-class SALESMEN, who have had CITY EXPERIENCE, for all the departments of their RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT. Engagements to commence Aug. 1 or Sept. 1, as may be desired. Apply by letter, with name and references, Broadway and 10th-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO WRITES a good hand and is quick at figures; one who resides with his parents or relatives preferred. Address, in applicant's own handwriting, giving references, Box No. 3,779 Post-office.

WANTED—A PLAIN VEGETABLE GARdener, single German preferred; one with good references, and willing to make himself generally useful. Apply at Young & Elliott's seed-store, No. 9 John-st.

GOOD BUSINESS MEN MAY SECURE a competency in a short time, with proper effort, by canvassing for a first-class life insurance company which offers unusual inducements. Address B. M., Box No. 133, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PIANO-FORTE PLAYER; one who can sing preferred. Address J. BUCKLEY, No. 284 Washington-st., Boston, Mass.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of JOHN CASWELL & CO. has been dissolved by the death of Mr. JOHN CASWELL.

The outstanding business will be settled by the undersigned surviving partners, who will use the firm name in liquidation only.

BENJ. BRYER,
E. W. CORLIES,
WM. H. CASWELL.
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1871.

No. 87 FRONT-ST., NEW-YORK, July 17, 1871.

The undersigned will continue the Importing and Commission business in his own name and for his own account.
E. W. CORLIES.

A COPARTNERSHIP HAS THIS day been formed between ROBERT L. A. CLARKE and JOHN CARMICHAEL, for the manufacturing of lace goods, under the firm name of CLARKE & CARMICHAEL, No. 110 Leonard-st.
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1871.

THE PARTNERSHIP EXISTING BEtween LAWRENCE N. MOTT and JAMES D. MURPHY was dissolved July 5 by mutual consent.
JOHN G. MOTT'S SON.
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1871.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Java, Wednesday, July 19	Abyssinia, Sat'day, July 22
[illegible], Wednesday, July 26	Calabria, Saturday, July 29
Cuba, Wednesday, Aug. 2	Batavia, Saturday, Aug. 5
[illegible], Wednesday, Aug. 9	Algeria, Saturday, Aug. 19
[illegible], Wednesday, Aug. 16	Samaria, Tuesday, Aug. 22

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage.

For Russia and Scotia.	By other Wednesday ships.
Cabin......$130, gold.	Cabin......$100, gold.
Second cabin......80, gold.	Second cabin......80, gold.

Return tickets, cabin..........$220 and $250, gold.
Second cabin..........150, gold.

By steamers carrying Steerage Passengers.

First cabin......$80, gold. Steerage......$30, currency.
Return tickets..........$150, gold.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ABYSSINIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 9 A. M. on SATURDAY, 22d inst. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

ENGLAND, THOMPSON, Saturday, July 29, at 2 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, ANDREWS, Wednesday, July 19, at 2 P. M.
[illegible], LAWSON, Saturday, July 22, at 8½ A. M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT......LEMARIE......Saturday, July 29
VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT......Saturday, Aug. 12
PEREIRE......DAURE......Saturday, Aug. 26
LAFAYETTE......ROUSSAN......Saturday, Sept. 9

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin..........$140 | Second Cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
[illegible] tons burden—3,000 horse-power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC, Capt. MURRAY, Saturday, Aug. 5, at 9 A. M. OCEANIC, Capt. THOMPSON, on Saturday, Aug. 19, at 4 P. M. BALTIC, Sept. 2, at 4 P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage, prepaid certificates, $32 currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,

Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
[illegible]......Sat., July 22	Ismailia......Wed., July 26
India......Sat., July 29	Caledonia......Wed., Aug. 2
Columbia......Sat., Aug. 5	Alexandria......Wed., Aug. 9
[illegible]......Sat., Aug. 12	Assyria......Wed., Aug. 16

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..........July 26, at 12 M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Aug. 2, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...Aug. 9, at 12 M.
NEVADA, Capt. ———..........Aug. 16, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY...Aug. 23, at 11 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN Aug. 30, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN... Saturday, July 22, 4 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 29, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP....Thursday, Aug. 3, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Aug. 5, 9 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARSHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

July 29—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONNER, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer COLORADO, Capt. PARKER, touching at Punta Arenas, Acajutla and San Jose Guatemala, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of July 27.

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco, Aug. 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER..........July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM....Sept. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE..........July 27
BIENVILLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON..........Aug. 3
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau) Aug. 10

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE will sail from Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman...Thursday, July 27
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken....Wednesday, Aug. 16

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

CUNARD LINE.

REDUCTION OF PASSAGE RATES.
See general advertisement.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, July 22, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

GULF STREAM, Capt. MCCREERY, SATURDAY, July 22, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, July 25, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

RAPIDAN, Capt. WHITEHURST, THURSDAY, July 27, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 157 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000.

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.

Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

Empowered to Act as Financial Agent for States, Corporations, and Individuals.

To Act as Agents of Corporations in Issuing Registering, or Countersigning Certificates.

To Act as Trustees of Mortgages of Railroads and Other Corporations.

To Act as Trustees for Married Women, and May Take Charge of and Manage Their Separate Property.

The Company is a Legal Depository for Moneys Paid into Court.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.

Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.

Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.

Desirable investment securities for sale.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

FIRST-CLASS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING FROM

10 TO 12 PER CENT.,

FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY....$45,719,817
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY..........892,000

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCK AUCTIONEER, DEALER AND BROKER IN MUNICIPAL BONDS, NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

7 Per Cent. 1st Mortgage Gold Bonds,
ISSUED BY THE
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway Company.
FREE OF UNITED STATES TAX,
On a completed road in profitable operation,
AT 90 AND INTEREST.
ALSO,
8 Per Cent. 1st Mortgage Gold Bonds
OF THE
Selma and Gulf Railroad Co.,
GUARANTEED BY THE STATE OF ALABAMA
ON COMPLETED ROAD,
AT 95 AND INTEREST.

After thorough investigation we recommend these bonds to investors, as both safe and profitable. Pamphlets and particulars furnished on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST. N. Y.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and
ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO.,
No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

WESTCHESTER TOWN BONDS
BOUGHT AND SOLD
BY
EDWARD HAIGHT & CO., No. 9 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds for sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Banker, Stock Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st.

IOWA COUNTY AND CITY BONDS of the old issues bought at best rates.
HOWARD DARLINGTON,
No. 147 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
NO. 120 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871. }

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of this Company, held this day, Mr. Wm. H. Bridgman was appointed Secretary of the Company, in place of Alexander Wiley, Jr., deceased, and Mr. Edwin J. Barney Assistant Secretary.
WM. MULLIGAN, President.

BOARD OF FINANCE AND TAXATION, }
JERSEY CITY, May 11, 1871. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all improvement certificates and bonds of Jersey City due on or before Sept. 1, 1871, will be paid on presentation, with accrued interest, at the Controller's office, Jersey City. ROBERT HUTTON, Clerk.

$25,000, $20,000, $15,000, $10,000, $5,000 to loan on bond and mortgage, on first-class improved City property; no bonus asked. SIMONSON & WATTERS, No. 1½ Pine-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS,

OF

TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES

COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF
EIGHT MILLIONS,
WITH 250 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION
CONNECTING
New-York City with the Great Lakes
BY THE
MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.

THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY AT THE RATE OF $30,000 PER MILE.

$30,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.

A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE

Montclair Railway
OF
NEW-JERSEY,

INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.,
MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

RONDOUT AND OSWEGO Railroad Company.

First Mortgage Gold Bonds.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.
Seven per Cent. per Annum, Payable Semi-Annually.

Issue of Bonds limited to $20,000 per mile of completed road. Bonds secured by a first mortgage to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York, as Trustee, and covering every description of property the Company now own, of whatever they may acquire hereafter.

The Road is now being rapidly pushed forward to completion by able contractors, and it is expected that the whole route to Oswego will be completed next year.

The Bonds are for $1,000 each in Coupons: thirty years to run. Price 90 in currency and accrued interest. For sale by

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
No. 9 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co

25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

BANKERS,
No. 59 Wall-st., New-York,

RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand.

GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

VIRGINIA BONDS, COUPONS, REGistered stock and interest certificates funded into the new consolidated bond of the State of Virginia, at a moderate charge and with promptness. Virginia bonds and coupons bought and sold at market rates. Particular attention given to correspondents.
JOHN B. MANNING, No. 6 Broad-st.

$36,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST mortgage, in New-York City and vicinity, in amounts to suit. No bonus.
GEO. W. VAN SICLEN, No. 133 Nassau-st.

NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND AND OTHER RAILROAD BONDS bought and sold by CHARLES W. HASSLER, No. 7 Wall-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BOWLING-GREEN SAVINGS BANK.

NO. 33 BROADWAY.

Semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. on all sums entitled thereto will be paid depositors on and after July 20.

Deposits of any sum from 10 cents to $10,000 will be received.

Six per cent. interest, free of Government tax.

Interest on new deposits commences 1st of every month.

HENRY SMITH, President.
WALTER ROCHE, } Vice-Presidents.
EDWARD HOGAN, }
REEVES E. SELMES, Secretary.

Broadway Savings Institution.

No. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, July 17.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
(chartered by the Government of the United States,)
No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.

A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest, from date of each deposit, on sums of $50 and upward.

ALL DEPOSITS are payable on demand, with interest due. Send for circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

MANHATTAN SAVING INSTITUTION.

Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared the Forty-First Semi-annual Dividend on all deposits, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable on and after the third Monday in July. The dividend will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.

E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $9,510,236 14.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS and wholesale and retail dealers in EVERY VARIETY OF FURNITURE for City and country residences.
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 Maiden-lane, solicit orders for blank books, stationery and printing. Prices low.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 148 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1871. }

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

EIGHTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO., }
NO. 192 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1871. }

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO. }
NO. 180 CHATHAM-SQUARE, }
JUNCTION OF WORTH AND MOTT STS. }

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors has declared a Dividend of Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable August 1, 1871.
JOS. W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand at No. 122 Bowery.
GEORGE B. RHOADS, Secretary.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NO. 158 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1871. }

A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, is payable on demand. A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN }
RAILWAY COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, June 8, 1871. }

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. out of the net earnings of the Company for the last six months has been declared, payable to the stockholders, free of Government tax, on the 1st day of August, 1871, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 28th day of June inst., and remain closed until further order.
JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND }
INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, }
July 12, 1871. }

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE half per Cent., free of United States tax, has been declared by this Company, payable on and after Aug. 1. Stockholders holding certificates registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall-st.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of the 15th inst. until Aug. 2. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL }
COMPANY, No. 71 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1871. }

THE MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, at the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York. The transfer-book will be closed on the evening of the 15th inst., and opened on the morning of the 2d day of August next. CHAS. P. HARTT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO., }
NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 19, 1871. }

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared, payable on and after Aug. 1, 1871. The transfer-books will be closed at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of July 21, and reopened on the morning of Aug. 2. By order of the Board.
C. GODDARD, Treasurer.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK, }
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1871. }

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER cent., free of Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after the 1st day of August next.

The transfer-book will remain closed from 20th inst. until that date, inclusive.

By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
OFFICE NO. 156 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, July 6, 1871. }

DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
NO. 130 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1871. }

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent., free of tax, will be paid on and after July 1, 1871. SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

BUFFALO FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., }
BUFFALO, July 3, 1871. }

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. New-York stockholders will be paid at the office, No. 139 Broadway.
C. W. STANDART & CO., Agents.

OFFICE OF THE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
NOS. 152 AND 346 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1871. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of all taxes. Payable at the office, No. 346 Broadway.
JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
NO. 120 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on demand. W. H. BRIDGMAN, Sec'y.

OFFICE MANHATTAN INSURANCE CO., }
NO. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 13, 1871. }

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Eight (8) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand. GEO. B. HODGSDON, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871. }

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of all taxes, is this day declared, payable 1st August.
JAMES YEREANCE, Secretary.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
NO. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1871. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand.
JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 19, 1871. }

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.
P. NOTMAN, Vice-President and Secretary.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after 1st August next, at their office, corner 3d-av. and 9th-st.—July 19, 1871.
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE Stocks wanted, and for sale by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st., as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal express.
9:00 A. M., Saratoga special express.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago express, fast train, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express.
3:45 P. M., Saratoga special express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express. Sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Syracuse, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11:00 P. M., Utica and Troy Express, with through sleeping-cars.
2:00 P. M., Hudson Special train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 12:30, 4:15, and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7:00 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05, and 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 3:00, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10, and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
Sunday Way Trains.—8:30 A. M., and 4:00 P. M., Yonkers Special; 9:00 A. M., Poughkeepsie Special, makes no stop south of Yonkers.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1871.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

The only double track Railroad on Long Island.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing MONDAY, May 15, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.

8:00 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, connection at Babylon, for Fire Island, and at Patchogue by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
9:00 A. M. Rockaway Excursion.*
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon for Fire Island, and from Patchogue by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Patchogue Accommodation.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.

The 8:00 and 10:00 A. M.; and 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

For further particulars see time table.

*This train will commence running July 1, 1871.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:00 A. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor.
8:00 A. M.—Northport and Glen Cove.
10:30 A. M.—Hicksville Way Train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:30 P. M.—Northport and Glen Cove Express.
4:30 P. M.—Riverhead Express.
6:00 P. M.—Northport Way Train.

All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead.

Sunday Excursion Trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hicksville, Huntington and Northport, leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND Marbleizing Works, 134 and 136 E. 18th-st., offers 500 marble and marbleized mantels, all complete. Monuments, table-tops, &c., at prices that defy competition.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE-WORKS No. 223 W est51st-st., between Broadway and 8th av. Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments head-stones, new original designs; cheapest in City

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$2,500 FOR HALF INTEREST in light, genteel cash manufacturing business; no risk; everything first class; valuable improvement. Apply to C. CUTTER, No. 23 Centre-st., Mission House.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES, WAGON AND HARNESS.—A pair of good, sound, (gray and bay,) kind horses, eight years old, free travelers, with a new, light, two-seat rockaway carriage and good double set of harness, with blankets and sheets, for sale cheap, as the owner will leave home. Apply to P. COAKLEY, No. 162 Pacific-st., near Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE BAY HORSE, seven years, sixteen hands, speedy and desirable; also, fine brown horse, suitable for any purpose; also, pair beautiful ponies, thirteen hands, five and six years old. The above guaranteed in every respect. Apply to JOSEPH TOWNLEY, Boulevard Stables, Nos. 155 and 157 West 50th-st.

FOR SALE LOW, FOR WANT OF USE, A pair of very stylish bay carriage horses, sixteen hands high, six and seven years old, warranted sound. Inquire of O. WITTE, No. 40 John-st., New-York, or of THOMAS JACKSON, Atlantic-av., near Classon, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A BLACK HORSE, 15 HANDS; can trot in three minutes; warranted sound and kind; also one light trotting wagon, nearly new. Apply at No. 302 West 16th-st.

A.—BAY HORSE, LIGHT TOP-WAGON and harness, very cheap; separate if desired; warranted sound, kind, gentle for lady to drive. No. 255 West 31st-st., near 8th-av.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A COUPE HARNESS, very little used; cost $150 new. Inquire at livery stables Nos. 376 and 338 West 27th-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A BLACK pony and phaeton; all complete; has been in use by a lady. Call at DEVOE'S stables, 103 Charles-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE BAY HORSE, CARRIAGE and harness. Inquire of J. M. EDGAR, No. 143 9th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., with board, handsomely furnished rooms en suite or singly, also single rooms; house and table first-class; reference given and required.

HOBOKEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE a handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom to let, with or without board; references required. Address No. 114 River-terrace.

NO. 53 WEST 33D-ST., NEAR BROADWAY; spacious rooms; superior board for families and gentlemen; Summer prices.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

THIS FAVORITE SUMMER RESORT, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to Oct. 1.

Stages connect at Catskill with the trains of the Hudson River Railroad, and the day boats from Albany and New-York. Also, with the steam-boats *Thomas Powell* and *Sunnyside*, leaving Pier No. 43, foot of Canal-st., New-York, for Catskill daily, at 5 P. M., Saturday at 2 P. M.

CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

LAKE MOHONK,

(PALTZ POINT,)
A DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RESORT.

This new and remarkable place presents some of the grandest lake and mountain scenery on the Atlantic seaboard. Air cool and bracing. No liquors and no gambling. Board $10 to $18 per week. Erie Railroad cars leave New-York for Lake at 8 A. M. and 4½ P. M. For circulars, address Lake Mohonk House, New-Paltz, Ulster County, New-York.

ALBERT K. SMILEY, Proprietor.

THE NEW-HAVEN HOUSE.

In the beautiful semi-rural "City of Elms." Its modern improvements and most excellent table recommend it as a delightful Summer house, as well as a stopping place, desirable for tourists on their way to and from all points in New-England.

S. H. MOSELEY,
Former partner Brevoort House.

ON THE BEACH AT ROCKAWAY.—ST. JAMES HOTEL, FAR ROCKAWAY, is now open for the reception of guests; table and management first-class; finest surf and still-water bathing on the coast; charges moderate; take South-side Railroad from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.
E. A. DARRAGH, Proprietor.

COOPER COTTAGE, OPPOSITE THE depot, Long Branch, N. J. C. F. HENDRICKSON, Proprietor. First-class transient board, $3 per day.

FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE BOARD near the Heath House. Address S. V. FISHER, Schooley's Mountain Springs, New-Jersey.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FAMILIES OR SINGLE persons can obtain first-class board in a pleasantly situated location on Staten Island, below the village of Rossville, on the Kills; good bathing, fishing and boating, there being a good bathing-house on the premises; communication eight times per day; terms very reasonable, and every attention paid to guests. For further particulars apply to W. H. GODDARD, No. 29 Maiden-lane, corner Nassau-st.

SUMMER BOARD.—PERSONS DESIRING board in a private family can be accommodated by calling on or addressing the subscriber, at Ocean Port, N. J.; the house is pleasantly situated on the bank of the Shrewsbury River, about fifteen minutes' walk from the railroad depot, and three miles distant from Long Branch. HENDRICK SMOCK.

COUNTRY BOARD ON THE HUDSON, at Hyde Park; house beautifully situated, with superior shade; location unsurpassed; no effort spared to make the house desirable and comfortable; convenient to boats and cars. Address Box No. 27, or apply at Post-office, Hyde Park.

AMENIA SEMINARY—OPEN FOR SUMMER board July 1. Direct run by Harlem cars. Send for circular. S. T. FROST, A. M., Proprietor.

AUCTION SALES.

MORTGAGE SALE.—WHEREAS, THE Staten Island Shore Railroad Company, for the purpose, as expressed by them, of completing, finishing and operating their railroad, made and executed three hundred and sixty of their bonds of the denominations of five hundred dollars each, numbered from one to three hundred and sixty, both inclusive, and two hundred of their bonds of the denominations of one hundred dollars each, numbered from one to two hundred, both inclusive, said bonds bearing date as the 1st day of April, 1869, and all payable on the 1st day of January, 1889, with interest on the same from the 1st day of July, 1869, payable semi-annually, on the 1st day of January and July in each year, and to secure the payment of the principal and interest secured to be paid by said bonds, said Corporation, "The Staten Island Shore Railroad Company," by an indenture bearing date on said 1st day of April, in the year 1869, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, State of New-York, in Liber 58, of mortgages, on page 252, &c., did bargain, sell, transfer and convey to the undersigned, and to his successor or successors, as Trustees, the following property, rights, interest, estate, and franchise as in said indenture described, viz.: All the present and in future to be acquired, property of the Staten Island Shore Railroad Company, its railroad, from Howland's Hook to the Southern terminus of New-York-avenue, including the right of way thereof, with the superstructure and all rails or other materials used thereon, or procured therefor, or which may be hereafter used thereon or procured therefor, and all horses, cars, harness, machinery, bridges, viaducts, fences, stables, depots, grounds, and buildings erected thereon, and all rights therein, tolls and incomes, or any rights thereto or interest therein, together with all the tolls or income to be had or levied therefrom, and all the franchises, rights, and privileges of the said The Staten Island Shore Railroad Company, of, in, and to, or concerning the same, the same to be held by the undersigned as Trustee as aforesaid upon certain trusts which are hereinafter received, that is to say: That in case the said The Staten Island Shore Railroad Company should fail to pay the principal, or any part thereof, or any of the interest on any of the said bonds executed as aforesaid at any time when the same might become due and payable, and should have been demanded according to the tenor thereof, then after ninety days from such default, payment thereof having been again demanded, if the same should remain unpaid, upon the request of the holder of any of said bonds on which said interest might remain unpaid, the undersigned, as Trustee as aforesaid, might enter into and take possession of all, or any part of the said premises or property, and as such Trustee, on the written request of the holder or holders of any one of said bonds, due and unpaid, or upon which interest has been due and unpaid for ninety days, and payment of which has been duly demanded, should cause the said premises, or so much thereof as should be necessary to pay and discharge the principal and interest of all such of said bonds as might then be due and unpaid, to be sold at public auction in the City of New-York; and after paying the costs and expenses of managing such property and of said sale, to apply the proceeds thereof to the satisfaction and payment of the principal and interest due and unpaid on the said bonds of said Company.

And, whereas, the said the Staten Island Shore Railroad Company has failed to pay the interest on a portion of its said bonds, executed and issued as aforesaid, when said interest became due and payable, and said interest still remains due and unpaid, notwithstanding payment of the same was duly demanded when said interest was due and payable, and again demanded ninety days after said default and demand, and the holders of several said bonds on which said interest remains unpaid and has been twice demanded as aforesaid, have in writing requested that the undersigned, as Trustees aforesaid, shall in pursuance and compliance with the power conferred on him as aforesaid by said indenture, cause said premises, rights, and franchises and property of said Company, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be sold at public auction, in the City of New-York.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that the undersigned Trustee as aforesaid, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, at No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of July, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, all the present and in future to be acquired property of the Staten Island Shore Railroad Company; that is to say, its railroad from Howland's Hook to the southern terminus of New-York-av., including the right of way thereof, with the superstructure and all other materials used therein or procured therefor, or which may be hereafter used therein or procured therefor, and all horses, cars, harness, machinery, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, stables, depots, grounds, and buildings erected thereon, and all rights therein, tolls and income to be had or levied therefrom, and all the franchises, rights and privileges of the said The Staten Island Shore Railroad Company of, in and to, or concerning the same.

Dated April 12, 1871. C. C. NORVELL, Trustee.
HENRY D. TOWNSEND, Attorney for Trustee, No. 290 Broadway, New-York.

The above sale postponed to THURSDAY, July 20, at the same place and hour.
C. C. NORVELL, Trustee.

The above sale postponed to TUESDAY, Aug. 1, *when the sale will be positive*, for cash, on the day of sale, payable in Treasury or National Bank notes, or in a certified check to the satisfaction of the Union Trust Company, with whom the money must be deposited, to the credit of the trustee to the mortgage, by 3 o'clock P. M. And the property will be conveyed to the purchaser or purchasers the following morning, at the Quarantine Landing, Staten Island.
C. C. NORVELL, Trustee.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company will sell 130,000 tons Scranton Coal at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 26, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

GREAT SUCCESS.

E L F I E
L or the L
F Cherry Tree F
I Inn. I
E L F I E

Beautiful Scenery,
Startling Tableaux,
Brilliant Effects,
and a
POWERFUL CAST OF CHARACTERS.
ELFIE EVERY EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

ILLUMINATED GARDEN NOW OPEN.
OLIVER DOUD BYRON
In the new Sensational Drama of
ACROSS THE CONTINENT.
NEW SCENERY, MECHANICAL EFFECTS, AND A POWERFUL CAST.
MATINEE SATURDAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

AN ENTIRELY NEW ATTRACTION.
First appearance of the talented young artist,
Mr. GEO. C. BONIFACE,
in a popular dramatization of Victor Hugo's Legend of
LES MISERABLES.
EVENING AT 8. SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2 P. M.
ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD.
Concluding each day with a favorite farce.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,

A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical and Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical and English Studies and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing and Elocution.

A thoroughly-organized Military Department, Riding-School with well-trained horses, Gymnasium, &c.

Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE,

WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS.

Applicants for admission to Williams College will be examined on TUESDAY, June 27, at 9 A. M., in Alumni Hall.

There will be another examination at the same place on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30; and private examination will be given to those who cannot conveniently be present on either of these days, on application to the President.

Pecuniary assistance will be given to all young men of character and ability who may need it.

MARK HOPKINS, President.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH

Will reopen their
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for young ladies and children,
Nos. 275 and 277 Madison-av.,
ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1871.
Address by letter until Sept. 5.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES
will open at NO. 88 MADISON-AV., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

MISS WHITCOMB'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 82 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

Offers to a small number of pupils the best educational advantages and a delightful home.

C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

RYE FEMALE SEMINARY.

The next session commences Sept. 18. The course of instruction is extensive and thorough. For particulars apply to the principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE, Rye, N. Y.

MISS VAN WAGENEN

Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at No. 13 East 49th-st.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Location healthy. Scenery unequaled. Building convenient. Teachers highly educated, earnest, working men. System of Order unsurpassed. A wide-awake, thorough-going school for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy. Address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MRS. DOTY'S & MRS. TRIVETT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Astoria, N. Y., will reopen the first MONDAY in October. An accomplished and intelligent French lady will dine with the family, when French will be exclusively spoken, thus offering conversational advantages in addition to the usual class exercise.

SUBURBAN HOME SCHOOL, CODMAN Hill, Boston, Mass.—French and English School for young ladies, reopens Sept. 15. Terms for board and tuition in English branches and French, $800 per annum. For circulars, containing particulars in regard to location, references, &c., apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. M. COCHRANE, Milton, Mass.

FORT EDWARD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE prepares for College, for Business, for Teaching, or for Life. Superb brick buildings; $4 per week for board, fuel and washing. Fall term, Aug. 31. For 17 years the best sustained boarding seminary for ladies and gentlemen in the State. Address, for catalogue, Rev. JOS. E. KING, D. D., Fort Edward, N. Y.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 25, by her successors, Mme. da Silva and Mrs. Alex. Bradford. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

AN EPISCOPAL CLERGYMAN, RESIDING on the Hudson River, would prepare one or two young men for college. The advertiser has had successful experience, and can give the most satisfactory references. For particulars address Box No. 420 Poughkeepsie.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session opens Aug. 14. Apply early for catalogues or rooms to the Principal, Rev. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., long and widely known for superior facilities and rare beauty and salubrity of location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—A boarding school for boys. For catalogues, apply to the Principal, Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS.

HIGHTSTOWN CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—A good and safe Boarding School for young men and boys. Terms moderate; send for circular. Rev. J. E. ALEXANDER, Prin., Hightstown, N. J.

BEFORE DECIDING ON A BOARDING School, send for catalogue of Pennington Seminary. It may pay you well to do so. Address THOS. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS OF a high order is the Newburgh Institute. For circulars, &c., address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

GOTHIC HALL. — YOUNG LADIES' school, Stamford, Conn. The Fall term commences Sept. 20. For circulars apply to principals, Misses AIKEN & CHASE.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Miss Emily Nelson, Pr.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY OF ABILITY AND experience would like a position as teacher of music in a school or seminary, or would take private pupils; testimonials from musicians and others in this City and Philadelphia. Address, stating salary, Miss J. M. B., Box No. 91 Bergen, Jersey City.

A LADY FROM GENEVA, SWITZERland, who is mistress of the French and German languages, and who has had several years' experience in teaching, desires to make an engagement as instructress, either with a private family or seminary. Address J. E., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHER by a young man who has had six years' experience, four as principal of an academy and two as instructor of Latin and Greek in a popular seminary. Address E. H. DICKINSON, South Amherst, Mass.

DRY GOODS.

RICHARDSON'S IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS, LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.

We feel ourselves called on again to CAUTION CONSUMERS against the indiscriminate use of Irish fabrics made up to imitate our goods in fold, trademark and general appearance, and to warn them that their only safeguard is to see that the authentic seal of our firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

is stamped on each article.

Determined to confine ourselves, as heretofore, to the use of yarns spun from the choicest and strongest flax, by the best machinery obtainable, uniform in weight and elasticity, manufactured and bleached under our own superintendence, the consumer will be

GUARANTEED BY OUR SEAL

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J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN.
BELFAST, Ireland, 5 Mo. 15, 1871.

Fountain's India Store,

Nos. 837 and 839 Broadway, corner 13th-st., upstairs. Many unique and useful articles very cheap.

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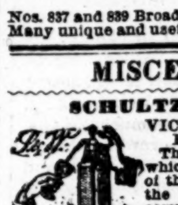

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The only artificial spring waters which have been proved, by analysis of the first chemical authorities of the country, to exactly agree in composition with the natural springs they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession of New-York. No. 112 East 14th-st.

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OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Engagement for a brief period of the popular comedian and Dutch character actor,
JOHNNY ALLEN,
Who will appear in his great specialty entitled
SCHNEIDER;
OR, DOT HOUSE VON DE RHINE.
The greatest of McClosky's sensational dramas.
EVERY EVENING.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.

GREAT SUCCESS—EVERYBODY DELIGHTED.
The most Elegant Entertainment in the City.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
THE BERGER FAMILY SWISS BELL-RINGERS.
LADY ORCHESTRA! LADY VIOLINISTS!
LADY CORNET PLAYERS! LADY HARPISTS!
YOUNG LADIES' SILVER CORNET BAND!
SOL SMITH RUSSELL,
And all the Favorites will appear.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

DELIGHTFUL DAILY EXCURSIONS TO
ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Health, comfort and recreation.
SURF AND STILL-WATER BATHING.
GOOD FISHING, SAILING, AND DELICIOUS CLAM-ROASTS.

An extensive restaurant, where every luxury is provided.

Take the South-side Steam Railroad from Roosevelt and Grand streets, N. Y., Ferries, at 8, 9 and 10 A. M., leaving the beach at 1:55, 4:15 and 5:20 P. M.

Tickets for the excursion..........................$1

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES.—The large first-class steam-boats SLEEPY HOLLOW, NEW CHAMPION, and BOARDMAN, and barges WALTER SANDS, WM. MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT, and MERCHANT. Also, Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove, Spring Hill Grove, Alderney Park, Raritan Beach Grove and Iona Island. Apply to J. & E. MEYERS, corner Morton and West sts., upstairs.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM, ASTORIA AND NEW-YORK TIME TABLE.

On and after May 4, steamers SYLVAN GLEN, SYLVAN STREAM and SYLVAN GROVE.

Harlem to Peck-slip—6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 P. M. Peck-slip to Harlem—7, 8, 9, 10, 12 M.; 1, 3, 4, 5, 6:15 and 7 P. M. Landing at 14th-st., Astoria, and 120th-st., each way.

Express boats leave Harlem for Peck-slip—6:30, 8:30, 10:30, 12:30 P. M.; 2:30 and 4:30 P. M. Express boats leave Peck-slip for Harlem at 7:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M.; 1:30, 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. Landing at 120th-st., each way.

Boats run hourly on Sundays from Harlem from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M., and Peck-slip from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Fare on Sundays, 15 cents.

Freight taken from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M.

J. F. TALMAN, Superintendent.

N. B.—This is the only line connecting with boats for High Bridge.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

STEAM-BOAT FLORENCE,

Capt. JOHN A. CARNIE, Jr., will leave daily, from Franklin-st., Pier No. 35 North River, 9 A. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 9:15 A. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 9:30 A. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:40 A. M. Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons, same landings, Christopher-st., North River, 2:20; Franklin-st., North River, 2:35; Pier No. 4 North River, 2:50; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 3.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.

The steam-boat ANTEPOLE leaves EVERY MORNING, (without exception,) Harrison-st., 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st., at 8:15, Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. N. B.—Tarrytown omitted on Sunday.

$2.—ALBANY AND TROY.—DAY LINE.—Steamers C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, from Vestry-st. at 8:30 A. M.; 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. CONNECTING with evening trains on the New-York Central for the West, and on and after June 26, with the Albany and Susquehanna Road for Sharon Springs, ($4 from New-York,) and Binghamton, and by Rensselaer and Saratoga Road for Saratoga Springs, ($3 50 from New-York.) At Hudson for Lebanon Springs, all rail. To Troy by steam-boat SCHUYLER.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

CONEY ISLAND NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINE.—NORTH RIVER LINE.

Steamer NORWALK leaves regularly every day, West 10th-st. at 9:25, 12:35 and 3:25; Pier No. 38, North Moore-st., at 9:40, 12:40 and 3:40; Pier No. 4 North River at 10, 1 and 4.

EAST RIVER LINE.

Steamer NAUSHON leaves 8th-st. at 8:20, 11:20 and 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40 and 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3.

THE STEAMER HELEN WILL RUN, in connection with the SEA BIRD, from foot of Franklin-st., for same landings, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 15th..1:00 P. M.	Monday, 17th.....3:00 P. M.
Monday, 17th....8:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 18th.....3:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 18th....8:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 19th 3:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 19th 8:30 A. M.	Thursday, 20th...4:30 P. M.
Thursday, 20th..8:30 A. M.	Friday, 21st.......5:00 P. M.
Friday, 21st......10:00 A. M.	Monday, 24th....7:00 A. M.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Franklin-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 19th 4:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 19th 7:00 A. M.
Friday, 21st.....6:30 A. M.	Thursday, 20th..7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 22d...11:00 A. M.	Friday, 21st......10:30 A. M.
Sunday, 23d......7:00 A. M.	Saturday, 22d.....6:00 P. M.
Monday, 24th....8:00 A. M.	Sunday, 23d......11:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 25th...9:00 A. M.	Monday, 24th....12:00 M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO LEWES AND THE DELAWARE BREAK-WATER.—The splendid sea-going steamers EASTERN QUEEN and HAVANA will leave for the above places daily, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 21 North River, affording a splendid opportunity for enjoying a short sea trip, with fine fishing and bathing. Excursion tickets for the trip, good for one week, $5. N. B.—For the present week, boats will leave either place at 8 A. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck Sand's Point, Mott's Dock and Glenwood, on and after June 18; steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Pier No. 24 E. R., (Peck-slip,) daily at 9 A. M., stopping at 37th-st. each way, returning to the City about 6 P. M. Steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves daily (Sunday excepted) for the above landings at 4 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY LINE.—THE OLD, popular, long-established evening line for Albany and Troy, and via connecting railroads to Buffalo and the West, and Saratoga and the North. Three elegant steamers comprise this line, leaving Pier No. 39 North River, Vestry-st., on block south of Jersey Ferry, daily, at 6 P. M., arriving at Albany at 5 A. M. and Troy at 6 A. M. Fare 50 cents via Troy boat.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time, no dust, half railroad fare. The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45 and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk 7:15 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75c.; excursion tickets, $1 25.

THE MARY POWELL FROM VESTRY-ST., at 3:30 P. M. daily, making usual landings. Returning leave Rondout, 5:30 A. M.; Poughkeepsie, 6:30; Milton, 6:45; Newburg, 7:30; Cornwall, 7:45; West Point, 8:05; Cozzens, 8:15; arriving in New-York at 10:45.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON BOAT FOR Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie, landing at New-Hamburg, Marlboro, Highland, Tivoli and Malden.—Steam-boat SUNNYSIDE will leave Pier No. 43 North River, foot Spring-st., at 2 P. M.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The new and beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves the foot of Market-st. every afternoon at 3:30 and 37th-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning leaves Stamford at 7 o'clock and Greenwich at 7:35 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZzens, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus, the steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

FOR CATSKILL DAILY.—STEAMERS THOMAS POWELL and SUNNYSIDE leave Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Spring-st. at 5 P. M. SATURDAYS at 2 and 2:30 P. M.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catherine-slip at 12 noon and 12 midnight, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

HAINES BROTHERS'

CELEBRATED PIANOS.
FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT—FULLY WARRANTED.

Satisfaction guaranteed or no sale.

At prices which cannot fail to suit those in search of a piano.

WAREROOMS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, No. 27 Union-square.

THE FIRM OF RAVEN & BACON WAS DISSOLVED APRIL 15.

The manufacture and sale of pianos is continued at the old established factory and ware-rooms.
RAVEN & CO., Nos. 149 and 151 Baxter-st.

PIANOS.—SECOND-HAND PIANOS, OF VARIOUS makers, comprising squares, uprights and grands, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. Pianos to rent.

A FINE CABINET ORGAN AT A BARGAIN; must be sold; best City make; fully warranted; double pedals, knee swell and five stops. Call at No. 128 West 20th-st.

GROCERIES, &C.

GILLIES'S CRUSHED COFFEES. No. 233 to 237 Washington-st., New-York.

THE RIOT.

Behavior of the Militia—Service Reports from the Seventh, Ninth, Sixth and Eighty-fourth Regiments.

The report of Major-Gen. SHALER to Gov. HOFFMAN, giving an account of the operations of the troops under his command on the day of the riot, will not be made public until today. The service reports of the various regiments who performed duty on the 12th inst. were furnished for publication by Gen. SHALER, yesterday. That of the Twenty-second Regiment has already been given in the TIMES. It will be seen by the report of the Eighty-fourth Regiment, which is subjoined, along with that of the Seventh and other regiments, that the members of the Twenty-second are represented as having fired their pieces at the time of the attack on the procession. This is an erroneous statement, the fact being that the Twenty-second did not fire a shot on the day of the disturbance. The following are the reports:

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

HEAD-QUARTERS SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G., S. N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1871.
Lieut.-Col. Wm. Seward, Jr., A. A. G. and Chief of Staff, Third Brigade N. G., S. N. Y.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the services of this regiment on the 12th inst. In compliance with division orders the regiment assembled, fully armed and equipped, at the armory, at 7 A. M. The total number of officers and men reporting for duty was 606. At 10½ A. M., in compliance with division orders, Companies D and G, Capts. KIPP and ELY, were detailed for duty at Police Head-quarters, and reported to Major-Gen. SHALER, at that place. At 11¼ A. M., in compliance with division orders, Companies B and A, Capts. VAN NORDEN and ALLISON, under the command of Major SMITH, were detailed to proceed to Avenue A, near Fourth-street, to support Capt. MOUNT, of the Seventeenth Police Precinct, against a threatened attack upon a place in that vicinity where arms were said to be stored. This detachment returned to the armory at 12¾ P. M., its services not being required in that locality, and its action was approved by the Major-General. At 11¾ A. M. the remaining six companies were ordered by the Major-General to occupy the Bowery near Houston-street, but the order was countermanded as they were about to leave the armory. At 1¾ P. M. orders were received from Division Head-quarters for this regiment to proceed via Eighth-street and Greenwich-avenue to the corner of Eighth-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street, and report to Gen. VARIAN at that place for service in protecting the procession of Orangemen; on the march Companies D and G joined the regiment, having been relieved from duty at Police Head-quarters for that purpose. In compliance with orders of Gen. VARIAN, by him personally delivered, Companies H, A, B, I and C, Lieut.-Col. HAWS commanding, were posted upon the sidewalk on the west side of Eighth-avenue, the left of the line resting on Twenty-eighth-street. The orders of Gen. VARIAN were positive and explicit that these companies should fire upon any person who should make any hostile demonstrations from the windows and housetops on the east side of the avenue, and I personally communicated said orders to the Captains of the companies. The other five companies of this regiment (F, K, E, D and G) were placed, by order of Gen. VARIAN, at the head of the procession, and were under my immediate command. The column moved down Eighth-avenue, from Twenty-eighth-street, and when its right reached Twenty-third-street was halted by order of Gen. VARIAN for the purpose of allowing time for the five companies of this regiment which had been stationed on the sidewalk near Twenty-eighth-street to pass down Eighth-avenue in column of fours to Twenty-third-street, and take their place on the extreme right of the column. Soon after the head of the column had halted at Twenty-third-street sharp firing was heard in the vicinity of Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, but not a single shot was fired by the five companies under my immediate command, and the steadiness and discipline exhibited by the officers and men deserve commendation. While the procession passed the five companies of this regiment which were posted on the west side of Eighth-avenue, near Twenty-eighth-street, occasional shots were fired and stones were thrown at the Orangemen and at the troops, acting as their immediate guard. Whenever these missiles came from the upper windows or housetops of the buildings opposite the position of the five companies of this regiment, shots were fired in return by individual members of said companies under the immediate direction of their officers. At no period was any volley fired by any company of this regiment, and the individual shots fired were only at persons engaged in some hostile act. The column having halted, as above stated, the five companies stationed on the sidewalk in Eighth-avenue near Twenty-eighth-street, in compliance with orders previously received from Gen. VARIAN, commenced moving in columns of fours down the avenue, on the west side, to take position with the other five companies at the head of the column at Twenty-third-street. The three companies on the right of the line were marching in columns of fours, and the other two had wheeled into column, when the volleys fired by the other troops were heard. The immediate stampede of frightened rioters and others upon these companies, marching in columns of fours, interrupted their march for a few moments, and while at a halt a few shots were fired by individual members of said companies at persons discovered in the act of firing pistols or throwing stones from the upper windows and housetops opposite. The five companies having arrived and taken their place at the head of the column at Twenty-third-street, the procession moved forward and passed through Twenty-third-street, Fifth-avenue, Fourteenth-street and Fourth-avenue without material interruption, and was dismissed about 5 o'clock P. M., near the armory of this regiment. The casualties in this regiment were not serious. Sergt. BEHRINGER, of Company G, was struck upon the leg by a stone thrown by the mob; Private TOWNSEND, of the same company, was slightly wounded in the neck by a musket-ball, and a private in Company H (name not reported) received a slight scalp wound. This regiment remained at its armory during the night of the 12th, and was dismissed by Division orders at 8½ A. M. on the 13th inst. I have received from the commandants of companies of this regiment full reports, giving the number of shots fired, the cause of such firing in each case, the direction of the same, and other important particulars. This report, so far as it relates to any matter which did not come under my own personal observation, is based upon the official reports of commandants of companies, all of which agree in every particular as to the facts herein stated. I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,
EMMONS CLARK,
Col. Com. Seventh Reg't., N. G. S. N. Y.

THE SIXTH REGIMENT.

HEAD-QUARTERS SIXTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.,
(Organized May 9, 1814,)
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1871.
Col. Wm. H. Chesebrough, A. A. G. and Chief of Staff, First Division:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that in accordance with orders from your head-quarters, the members of my command were ordered to the armory at 6½ A. M., yesterday, the early hour being intended for the issue of fatigue equipments, with which I provided my Quarter-master by purchase. I also notified details of twelve men in all to come to the armory in citizen's dress, bringing their uniforms in bundles at 9 o'clock P. M. of the 11th. At 7 A. M. of the 12th, we had company roll-calls, and I made details as follows: Capt. NICHOLAS MILLER, as Acting Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. CHRISTIAN NONNENBACHER, Acting Major; Lieut. HILDBURGH, as Ordnance Officer; Lieut. CORTLANDT ST. JOHN, Acting Assistant Surgeon; Lieut. ROBBINS, for staff duty. At or about 10½ o'clock A. M. I received orders and proceeded with four companies (H, I, D, and F) to the Eighteenth Precinct Station-house, prepared to co-operate with Capt. CAMERON, of the Police. About 2 P. M. I received orders from Col. KEARNEY and proceeded to Eighth-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street to rejoin the remainder of the regiment, previously ordered there direct from the armory, and reported to Brig.-Gen. VARIAN, who assigned my command to the position on the fourth side of the square inclosing the procession. We were surrounded by an excited crowd, completely filling both sidewalks, and several provocations were quieted by the moderation and excellent conduct of my officers. During the excitement one individual made a rush at my Adjutant, STENFIELD, presenting a flint-lock pistol, heavily loaded. The Adjutant knocked the weapon up and wrested it from the man. Shortly after one of my skirmishers was struck on the leg by a heavy tub which he prevented a woman from throwing into the procession, as she had previously done with handfuls of ashes. A blank space of the procession being open to an attack by reason of the column of the Twenty-second Regiment extending some thirty feet more than that of the Eighty-fourth, I cautioned my leading Captain on the first appearance of an attack to take double time to fill the space. Immediately there commenced an irregular discharge of brickbats and pieces of earthern vessels, followed and accompanied with pistol-shots. Our men had been cautioned to watch windows, roofs and awning-frames. We heard a few shots, followed by an irregular volley from our front regiment, the Eighty-fourth. I turned to give instructions to my leading Captain, when the crowd rushed up the avenue in a position to sweep the left of all my companies. Then came pistol-shots from the awnings and roofs on our left flank, and my men commenced firing at the provocation without any orders whatever. Lieut. ST. JOHN and myself rushed down the line under the muskets, knocking them up, and thus prevented a second volley. My casualties were: One Captain, (ADLER,) slightly grazed by a ball; one private, badly bruised in the leg, and about twenty men badly affected by sun-stroke. I cannot close my report without making special mention of the kind manner with which Surgeon ROBERTS, of the Twenty-second Regiment, assisted several of my men who were affected by sun-stroke, and also of Dr. R. A. BARRY, Brigade Surgeon, Second Brigade staff, who came to the armory several times, and rendered valuable assistance.

Yours, respectfully,
FRANK W. STERRY, Colonel Commanding.

THE EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

HEAD-QUARTERS EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT,
N. Y. S. N. G., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871.
Major-Gen. Alexander Shaler:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that this regiment, in obedience to division orders, assembled at their head-quarters this morning at 7 o'clock, and was immediately put under arms, and each man served with forty rounds of ball cartridge, after which a guard was mounted to protect the approaches to the armory, and also to prevent the men from leaving the same. About 10 o'clock, in obedience to an order received from Col. CONKLING, commanding Second Brigade, I detailed I Company to protect the armory of the Ninety-sixth Regiment, which was at that time without a single guard, said company being relieved by an order from Division Head-quarters, at 1½ o'clock. At 11½ this morning this entire command, with the exception of the aforementioned company, pursuant to your orders, reported at Police Head-quarters, from whence, in conjunction with Police Capt. COPELAND, and his men, we proceeded to Hibernia Hall, and dispersed a large mob which was blocking up the streets in that locality. From thence we proceeded to Twenty-ninth-street and Eighth-avenue, and reported to Brig.-Gen. VARIAN, who assigned me to a position as part of the guard for the protection of the Orange procession. On reaching the neighborhood of Twenty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue several shots were fired from the windows and housetops, injuring three members of this command. The firing was apparently returned by the Ninth, Twenty-second and Sixth Regiments, which latter regiment was posted in our rear, and by the left wing of this command. Several persons were either killed or wounded by this discharge. The firing was so instantaneous that it was an utter impossibility to prevent it. I being at the right of the command. I used my utmost exertions to check this movement on the part of the troops. This occurred during a halt. I have nothing further to report except that we paraded as far as the Cooper Institute, the point at which the procession halted. From thence, on receipt of orders to that effect, we proceeded to our armory, where a considerable number of the men are suffering from the fatigue incident on the heavy marching and intense heat. All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. B. MITCHELL,
Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding Eighty-fourth Regiment.

HEAD-QUARTERS EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT,
N. G. S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871.
Major-Gen. Shaler:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the following names of members of this command who were wounded while on duty this date: Capt. JAMES DOUGLASS, Company K, struck in the head and cut by some missile; WM. JENNE, private, Company I, shot in the head—seriously, but not fatally wounded; WILLIAM ARCHER, private, Company F, wounded in the wrist—flesh-wound. All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. B. MITCHELL,
Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding Regiment.

THE NINTH REGIMENT.

The following memorandum was furnished to Division Head-quarters by the Ninth Regiment:

NINTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1871.

This command assembled at the armory, in compliance with Special Orders No. 16, First Division, at 1½ P. M., and received orders to report to Brig.-Gen. VARIAN, commanding, Eighth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street. The regiment formed part of escort to the Orange Lodge, and were fired upon by the mob assembled between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-fourth streets, in Eighth-avenue. The fire was returned by two companies, F and K, and some few men of the other companies. The following is a list of the casualties, as far as known: Killed—Sergt. SAM'L WYATT, Company F; Private H. C. PAGE, Company K. Wounded—Col. JAMES FISK, Jr., ankle, by a spent ball, slight; Capt. B. W. SPENCER, back, by a brick, Company K; Sergt. THOMAS G. BYERS, side, kicked by mob, Company B; Privates PRYOR and MCGOWAN, legs, Company A; Private D. BURNS, stabbed in breast, Company E. Two others are reported wounded, but nothing definite is known yet. The command returned to the armory about 5½ P. M. and remained on duty until 9 o'clock this day.

CHARLES R. BRAINE,
Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding Ninth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y.

Commendation From Gov. Hoffman.

The following recognition of the services of the National Guard on the day of the riot was received from Gov. HOFFMAN, yesterday:

GENERAL HEAD-QUARTERS STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, July 16, 1871.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 15.—The Governor and Commander-in-Chief desires to express his thanks to Major-Gen. ALEXANDER SHALER, and the officers and soldiers of the National Guard under his command, for their services during the riots in the City of New-York on the 12th inst. The promptitude with which the several organizations responded to the call for the severe duty of the day, sustained the reputation earned by them for patriotic devotion to the cause of order and good government. They have demonstrated anew the value of a well-regulated militia to the security of a free State.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
J. B. STONEHOUSE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.
Official: ALFRED H. TAYLOR, Major, &c.

FUNERAL HONORS TO PRIOR.

Burial of the Young National Guardsman—Tribute by His Comrades—The Procession and the Obsequies.

The body of WALTER R. PRIOR, a private of Company A, Ninth Regiment, National Guard, who died from wounds received in the riot, was buried with imposing military honors, yesterday. The funeral services took place at Calvary Church, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-first-street, to which the remains were removed from an undertaker's establishment on Eighth-avenue. Four gray horses were attached to the hearse, which was heavily plumed. The casket containing the deceased soldier was of rose-wood, and was ornamented with silver-plated handles and lined with satin. On the inside of the lid was a silver plate with the following inscription: "WALTER R. PRIOR, died July 17, 1871, aged 24 years." The casket was deposited on tressels covered with a black velvet pall in the vestibule of the church, and the cover was left open to give the relatives and comrades of young PRIOR and the spectators generally an opportunity of viewing the body. A silk flag, gold fringed, fell in folds from the top of the casket. During the funeral services it rested on a handsome catafalque, which was arranged in the shape of a pyramid, surmounted by a white satin flag, belonging to the Ninth Regiment, and a white floral cross. At the foot of the cross stood a white floral oval wreath, inclosing a photograph of the deceased. Flowers were strewed in abundance over the casket and the catafalque. The officers and members of the Ninth Regiment attended the funeral in a body, being dressed in full uniform, with white trowsers, gloves and belts. The regiment marched from the armory in Twenty-sixth-street to the church with their flag folded in black crape and the drums muffled, the officers wearing crape on their left arm. A delegation from the Twenty-second Regiment and Company A of the Seventy-ninth Regiment were also present at the obsequies. A body of 200 policemen, under command of Capts. COPELAND and CAMERON, assisted in preserving order. The pall-bearers were selected from the company comrades of the deceased, and included L. S. Black, S. A. Schoonmaker, Thomas Wilson, Jr., William S. Slain, Henry W. Kelly, Harry S. Dunn. The firing party were: Corporal Alexander Ostermann, J. H. McGowan, William Wetterman, Walter W. Barker, William Grember, A. C. Scheibing, Edward Bicknell and Fred. F. Tauke.

A large crowd congregated in the street, in the vicinity of the church, to see the funeral cortége, and the interior of the church contained several hundred other spectators, in addition to the soldiery.

Among the immediate mourners, occupying the front pews, was Mrs. PRIOR, the mother of the young National Guardsman. The services for the dead were read by Chaplain FLAGG, of the Ninth Regiment, after which he delivered a funeral oration. He said that young PRIOR was a soldier by instinct. He early offered his services to his country, and fought well to suppress the rebellion. He had fallen in a righteous cause, and his friends should be comforted by the fact that he fell as a Christian soldier. After the delivery of the address, the body was kept in the vestibule for a short time, and was then placed in the hearse. It was conveyed to the Harlem Railroad Depot, escorted by the Ninth Regiment, Company C, Seventy-ninth Regiment, Capt. DUTCHER, commanding, and several members of the Twenty-second Regiment, the procession being headed by a detachment of Police. Not the slightest incident occurred during the passage of the funeral escort to mar the solemnity of the occasion. The interment took place at Woodlawn Cemetery, the body being put beside those of PAIGE and WYATT. After it had been lowered into the ground the soldiers fired a volley over the grave, which brought the funeral ceremonies to a close.

SALVES FOR THE WOUNDED.

Important Action of the Riot Relief Fund Committee—Every Injured Policeman Remembered.

Late yesterday afternoon the following important letter was received at Police Head-quarters:

OFFICE OF THE RIOT RELIEF FUND,
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1871.

SIR: The warm commendation by all classes of our citizens and by the public Press of the conduct of the Police during the late riot, the official recognition of their resolute action by the Governor of the State, and by the Mayor of the City, attest the great service they have again rendered in the defense of law and the maintenance of the public peace. And while the undersigned most cordially unite in the praises so justly bestowed on the Police, it is their further agreeable duty as Trustees of the Riot Relief Fund of 1863 to minister to such members of the force as have been injured in the late disturbance. They accordingly inclose a check for $10,000, and request that you will cause to be distributed to the following wounded policemen the sums opposite their several names. The classification has been made with reference to rank, and from authentic information in respect to the gravity of the injuries received:

Capt. Henry Hedden, Fifteenth Precinct	$800
Capt. A. S. Wilson, Thirty-second Precinct	800
Sergt. E. P. Whitcomb, Nineteenth Precinct	525
Sergt. J. N. James, Twentieth Precinct	525
Sergt. J. H. McCullough, Twentieth Precinct	525
Sergt. W. Havens, Thirty-second Precinct	525
PATROLMEN—FIRST CLASS.	
Patrolman Torbush, Thirty-second Precinct	$500
Patrolman Joyce, Thirty-second Precinct	450
Patrolman Maher, Thirteenth Precinct	400
Patrolman Covert, Fifteenth Precinct	400
PATROLMEN—SECOND CLASS.	
Patrolman Phillips, Nineteenth Precinct	$375
Patrolman Dixon, Nineteenth Precinct	350
Patrolman Constable, Twentieth Precinct	350
Patrolman Murphy, Twenty-second Precinct	350
Patrolman Gilger, Twenty-eighth Precinct	350
Patrolman McKenzie, Twenty-ninth Precinct	350
PATROLMEN—THIRD CLASS.	
Patrolman O'Connor, Thirteenth Precinct	$225
Patrolman McGrath, First Precinct	200
Patrolman Dougherty, First Precinct	200
Patrolman Selleck, First Precinct	200
Patrolman Meschutt, Fifteenth Precinct	200
Patrolman Linden, Sixteenth Precinct	200
Patrolman Irving, Twentieth Precinct	200
Patrolman Gorman, Twenty-seventh Precinct	200
Patrolman Hamell, Twenty-seventh Precinct	200
Patrolman Curtis, Twenty-ninth Precinct	200
Patrolman Robb, Thirty-first Precinct	200
Patrolman Courtney, Thirty-second Precinct	200

Respectfully yours,
Leonard W. Jerome, Isaac Bell, W. R. Vermilye, Shepard Knapp, Committee of the Riot Relief Fund.
To Hon. HENRY SMITH, President.

The check to make the payments awarded in the above list is in the hands of Mr. SMITH, and immediate action will be taken to convey to each beneficiary the amount allotted him.

Changes in the Academy of Music.

The New-York Academy of Music, subject of many mutations, is now undergoing another interior metamorphosis. Since its rebuilding, after the fire of three years ago, much dissatisfaction has been expressed regarding its arrangements for the public accommodation, and its acoustic properties have been especially condemned. The directors have resolved to endeavor to remedy the defects complained of, and in doing so to render the place especially attractive to what may be termed the higher, though not always the more profitable, class of musical patrons. The style of decoration is to remain the same as before—the wood-work in white and gold, and the upholstering in crimson. The alteration consists of an entire change of the plan of the dress-circle, which is to comprise a succession of inclosed stalls similar to the present proscenium boxes, each having a separate entrance from the lobby, and capable of accommodating from ten to fifteen persons comfortably, free from intrusion, and from observation when desirable. This, it will be seen, is following closely the plan of the most fashionable of the London theatres. The stalls are to be furnished and upholstered in gorgeous style, each one, fitting complete, about $600. The change [illegible] will be acceptable to those whom it is especially designed to please; and if it should result in an improvement of the general acoustic qualities of the auditorium, it will certainly be to the advantage of those who go to hear rather than to see.

TAMMANY SINECURES.

A Horde of Office-Holders With No Duties—Abuses in the Courts.

The spasm of apparent virtue which recently overtook the Tammany leaders, resulting in the ostentatious discharge of a number of clerks in the various departments of the City Government and of hangers-on around the Courts, deceived no one at all acquainted with Tammany tricks. The measure, ostensibly in the interest of retrenchment, was intended as a blind, but it was "too thin." Those of the number so discharged, who can by any possibility be of service to the Democratic Party in the next election, are sure to be restored—indeed it is a question whether some of them have not already been restored. The dodge is one, the repetition of which has rendered it stale, flat, and (this time, probably) unprofitable.

The tax-payers are too little acquainted with the abuses they have suffered in the establishment and maintenance of these political sinecures. Around the Courts held in this City, for instance, there have been at least half a hundred hangers-on with no duties to perform, or, worse, drawing salaries and never going near the Courts to see whether there was anything for them to do or not. The real duties of the Court officers, in fact, have been performed by comparatively few persons. Take the different branches of the Supreme Court, for example.

In the Trial Term, Part II., and Court of Oyer and Terminer, held in the same department, are eight officers on duty regularly, and they are amply sufficient for the duty required. At a recent session of the Oyer and Terminer, bills were rendered to the Board of Supervisors and passed for extra services said to have been performed by a large number of persons to the amount of $200 each, when the truth is that not an hour's extra service was performed by any one during the entire term, and not one of the persons so compensated is known to have made his appearance in the Court.

In the Trial Term, Part III., and the General Term, held in the same room, only four officers are regularly on duty, and no more are required. As in Part I., however, many others have drawn pay for doing nothing.

In the Special Term, but three men are regularly employed or required. How many are on the pay-roll the Controller will not disclose.

In Chambers, four officers very readily do all requisite duty.

What excuse, then, was there for the employment of those, or any portion of them, known to have been recently dropped (temporarily, as it is believed) from the rolls?

But the greatest abuse of all, in connection with the Courts, was the establishment, some three years ago, of Part III. of the Supreme Court. It never had but one session—that at which its organization was effected—but it is still maintained at the tax-payers' expense, with a complete set of officers, including clerk, stenographer, &c. What excuse is there for keeping this Court organized when there is no business for it to do, and not even a room for it to meet in? Unless, indeed, some favored shoulder-hitting ward politician is receiving an enormous rent for a room, the location of which is not made public, which is quite probable in view of the recent disclosures regarding the armories!

The readers of the TIMES may expect further revelations regarding these Tammany sinecures before long.

THE HORSE MALADY.

More Cheerful Accounts from the Stables—The Disease Abating—Its Nature Better Understood.

The horse disease, though still prevalent, may be said to have lost that malignity which distinguished its ravages upon its first appearance in the City, and its subsequent outbreaks. The horses dying from its fell strokes are fewer, the disease is better understood, and the treatments for the disorder, now generally agreed upon, prove to be more efficacious. There is now a falling off of one-half in the number of dead horses carted to the foot of Thirty-eighth-street, where their corpses are handed over to the New-York Rendering Company, and so after death to be made useful as in life. The present mild temperature of the weather may have something to do with the lull in the attacks of the dread disorder, and also the care used in the preparation of proper feed, and attention to cleanliness in stable, things heretofore somewhat neglected. The disease, however, has so frequently broke out again, after having been supposed to have abated, that another sudden irruption would surprise no one familiar with its peculiar manifestations. The diseased horses are still to be found in considerable numbers in the various public car and stage stables of the City; but hopes are entertained of the recovery of most of them, and, indeed, many of them are turned out every day fully capable of bearing their accustomed burdens.

Of the stables open to the public, the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company's show the worst specimens of the disease, although it is hoped here that a mastery will be soon obtained over the enemy that has so afflicted the stock. It was stated in yesterday's issue that information had been obtained that as many as eighty sick horses were counted in the stables of the Grand-street and Forty-second-street lines recently, and that four or five dead horses were seen lying in the yard. The information came from an individual who says, that being declined admission to the stables, he climbed over the fence, and in this way saw the sight he describes, and gathered his statistics. The TIMES reporter called at the stables, yesterday, and was politely denied admission by the gentleman in charge, who stated that President GREEN had given positive orders to allow no one in the stables without express permission from him. The reporter, however, was shown around the exterior of the buildings, and the cleanliness of the interior and excellent ventilation was vouched for by the courteous foreman, whose statement, in the absence of one derived from a personal visitation by the reporter, is herein given.

Considerable panic has prevailed and does still to some extent among private and livery stables. Although the disease has undoubtedly made its appearance in many such places, there is but little ground for unreasonable alarm. Something very near a panic existed some time since in the stable of HARRY ELDRED, in Forty-fifth-street, near Fifth-avenue. A mare came in looking very sick, and was thought by Dr. COPELAND, the surgeon in charge, to be affected with the disorder. Soon afterward a silver-gray horse was brought in under the same circumstances. Some of the symptoms appeared to agree with those of the dreaded plague, and gossip spread the news that the plague was raging in the stables. It was never clearly established whether the sickness was a manifestation of the disease, but if so it was very slight. The horses soon recovered, and, as seen by the TIMES reporter yesterday, were as lively as crickets. There is not at present to be found in the City a healthier and finer looking lot of horses than the 105 stabled at Mr. ELDRED's, fifty of which are his own kept for hire. The stables are large, airy and remarkable for cleanliness, and the horses boarded are kept upstairs and separated from Mr. ELDRED's horses in the basement. No fears are now entertained here of the appearance of the disease, though every precaution is taken to prevent its inroads. Yesterday a statement appeared in the TIMES of as many as seven horses having suffered from the disease in these stables, which erroneously grew out of the exaggerations of other horsemen. This is an example of how much allowance must be given to the many rumors of the ravages of the disease. The following statement of Mr. H. C. PAGE, editor of the New-York *Era*, may be found interesting to those curious as to the first appearance of the disease in this locality; Mr. PAGE states that his bay mare, *Kitty Clay*, half sister to *American Girl*, was driven to the door of his residence in Brooklyn, in May, 1870, evidently as supple and in as good health as she had ever been. As it were in a moment, she became stiff and was unable to move. She was taken to the stable with difficulty, and Dr. PILGRIM, a veterinary surgeon, sent for, and who pronounced it a case of partial paralysis of the spine, superinduced by a lack of exercise and by making too much blood. She was cured after a short course of treatment, and has never since been troubled.

Claims Against the Board of Education.

A meeting of those having claims against the Board of Education was held last night at Masonic Hall, J. C. MILLER, of the Twenty-second Ward, in the chair, and JOSEPH F. ROGERS, of the Eighth Ward, Secretary. There are seventy-five claimants, their total claims amounting to $19,000, the greatest claim being $1,200 and the least $4. These claims are refused payment on the ground that the local Boards exceeded the appropriation, and that the contracts were made without the approval of the regular Board. The meeting last night was represented as follows: There were no claimants present from the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Wards; Donovan & Londergan, from the Seventh Ward; Joseph F. Rogers, from the Eighth; none from the Ninth and Tenth; Butcher & Butler, from the Eleventh; none from the Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth; J. O'Malley, from the Fifteenth; Edward Berrian, E. Buckland, Spitz & Henschel and Frank Farrell, from the Sixteenth; none from the Seventeenth and Eighteenth; Francis Gallagher and Gilroy & Reynolds, from the Nineteenth; Louis Bernstein, T. J. King, Conrad Scherer, Charles McDonald and Wm. Ward, from the Twentieth; John Gleason, from the Twenty-first; and J. C. Miller, E. Behrendt and Patrick Fuller, from the Twenty-second. A committee was appointed to consult counsel and report at the next meeting, and those present were instructed to wait upon all claimants in their respective Wards and urge them to be present at the next meeting. The proposition is to take one of the claims and prosecute it as a test claim, each claimant paying his pro rata toward the expenses of the litigation.

BASE-BALL.

Atlantic vs. Mutual—Victory of the Latter.

These Clubs played their return game together on the Union Grounds, yesterday, in the presence of about 200 people only, not the least interest being taken in the game. Neither Club had out their full nines, and the contest did not amount to anything, as the Atlantics are not in the professional arena. The game was poorly played, and resulted in an easy victory for the Mutuals. The following is the score:

ATLANTIC.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	MUTUAL.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
McDonald, c. f.	3	2	0	0	Pearce, s. s.	3	3	2	4
Remsen, l. f.	2	3	0	0	Hatfield, l. f.	5	3	2	1
Hall, s. s.	1	2	3	7	Smith, 3d b.	4	5	1	0
Dehlman, 1st b.	0	0	18	0	Wolters, p.	2	3	0	0
Boyd, 2d b.	1	2	1	5	Start, 1st b.	1	3	9	0
Malone, p.	1	1	1	2	Higham, c.	4	3	3	4
Gordon, r. f.	1	0	1	0	Ferguson, 2d b.	2	2	7	2
Kenny, 3d b.	0	0	1	2	Patterson, r. f.	1	2	1	0
Burdock, c.	1	1	2	2	Eggler, c. f.	3	2	2	0
Total	10	11	27	18	Total	25	26	27	11

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Atlantic	2	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	3	—10
Mutual	2	7	2	4	2	1	6	1	0	—25

Time of Game—One hour and fifty minutes.
First Base by Errors—Atlantic, 5; Mutual, 10.
Runs Earned—Atlantic, 4; Mutual, 6.
Total Fielding Errors—Atlantic, 19; Mutual, 9.

Today the Mutuals play the Excelsiors on the Union Grounds. The game named to be played with the Bostons on Saturday will not be played, as the Bostons are yet in a disabled condition. Today the Resolutes of Elizabeth play the Champions of Jersey City at the latter place.

How Shall South Fifth-Avenue be Paved?

Some of the larger holders of property on the line of what recently was known as Laurens-street, but which now is called South Fifth-avenue, have solicited the Commissioner of Public Works not to execute the ordinance of the Common Council for the covering of the roadway of that thoroughfare with a wooden pavement. The argument against the execution of the ordinance is that the avenue will soon be lined with mercantile establishments heavily engaged in the more profitable branches of wholesale trade, and that consequently there will be an extensive shipping to and fro of merchandise which will entail the use of heavy trucks heavily loaded. That, in addition, the avenue will be traversed by thousands of other heavily-loaded vehicles which now traverse Broadway; this, it is said, must quickly wear out a wooden pavement, and the unsatisfactory condition of wooden pavements which were but recently laid is pointed to as an evidence of the condition the wooden pavement on South Fifth-avenue quickly will be in if it is laid. On the other hand, the pleasure-seekers say that they want a smooth drive, as near continuously as they can get it, direct from the Central Park to the Battery, via the South Fifth-avenue. "Boss" TWEED says that he is not favorable to the laying of wooden pavements, hence stone will probably be laid.

Suspicious Fire in Broadway.

Early yesterday morning a fire occurred in the building No. 572 Broadway, being first discovered on the fourth floor, which, with the third floor, is unoccupied. The second floor is occupied by JAMES WEHLE & Co., tailors, whose loss is $300, and who are insured for $5,000 in the North American, of Philadelphia, and the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania. LEWIS P. TIBBALS, manufacturer of toys, first floor and basement, lost $300, and is fully insured. The building, which is owned by HENRY MARTIN, will require $1,000 for repairs, and is fully insured. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, and the matter is being investigated by Fire-Marshal MCSPEDON.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Lieut. WESTON has been detailed by the chief United States Signal Officer to make a selection of sixty recruits from among those who are from time to time sent to Governor's Island. So far, he has been able to obtain only six who are suitable. The reinforcement is for the Signal Corps. There is a requisition in the Recruiting Bureau of the Department of the East also for seventy-six band musicians. Three only had been obtained to yesterday afternoon. Other recruits are wanted, as follows: Ten for Battery B, of the First Artillery, to go to Fort Wadsworth, in this harbor; thirty for Companies D and H. of the same regiment, to go to Fort Hamilton, in this harbor; thirty-nine for the Engineer Corps, at Willet's Point; twenty-seven for Battery I, of the First Artillery, on Bedloe's Island; thirty-one for Batteries E and H, of the Third Artillery, at Fort Pulaski, Ga.

A poor Italian, named PIETRO GARDELLA, of Troy, N. Y., arrived in this City a few days ago, searching for his only child, a beautiful girl, ten years of age, who had been stolen or enticed away by a villain named GIACOMO MUSANTE, an organ-grinder. She disappeared on the 29th of April, in company with MUSANTE, from Troy, and since then not a trace can be found of her. The child is three feet nine inches high, slim, of dark complexion, with brown hair and dark eyes. She can speak very little English. It is feared that the poor child has met with foul play, or been left with one of the keepers of infamous houses in this City.

The bark *Nehemiah Gibson*, which we announced about a month ago as being on the way to New-York with eleven elephants on board, arrived yesterday. The *Gibson* left Colombo, Ceylon, on March 20, and has had pleasant weather the entire passage, with the exception of three severe gales off the Cape of Good Hope. The elephants bore their long and tedious confinement remarkably well, only one having died on the passage. They are in charge of Mr. CHANNON and three natives. Mrs. GEORGE W. PRESCOTT, wife of the United States Consul at Ceylon, came home on the *Gibson*.

Hon. JAS. E. COULTER, one of the Justices of the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday afternoon became involved in an altercation with a Scotchman, named LARRY MCNEIR, in a lager-beer saloon opposite his Court-house. MCNEIR charged that the Judge had promised to get him work in one of the public parks and had not kept his word. This he expressed in language more emphatic than elegant. They had a tussle and were parted. Afterward MCNEIR was taken before the Judge, who reprimanded and then discharged him.

The preparations for commencing the formation of the Oriental Park at the junction of Grand-street and East Broadway are now being proceeded with. Workmen are busily engaged in raising the curbstone and in laying the foundation for the projected improvement. The new park will be triangular in shape, and when finished will have a green plot in the centre, variegated with shrubs and flowers. The whole will be surrounded with a post and chain railing, and will be looked after by a keeper.

A large company of the friends and relatives of the children belonging to Grammar School No. 20, in Chrystie-street, were present at the latter place yesterday afternoon, to witness an exhibition by the male and female departments. An interesting and varied programme was presented, embracing calisthenic exercises, singing, recitations, &c. The reception concluded with a distribution of certificates to successful scholars.

Coming down-town in a Fourth-avenue car, yesterday, an American and an Irishman got into a discussion about the late riots and Fenianism. Finally the subject changed to the liberation of Ireland from British rule, when the American remarked that he doubted whether the Irish could govern Ireland. "And why not!" promptly put in the Irishman, "Don't we govern New-York!" The American was at once silenced.

The recruiting stations of the Department of the East are situated as follows: Two in New-York City, and three branches; one in Brooklyn, with a branch; one in Boston, Mass.; one in Baltimore, Md.; one in Buffalo, N. Y.; one in Philadelphia, Penn.; one in New-Haven, Conn., and one in Rochester, N. Y. Recruits are coming in very slowly now in consequence of the determination to accept only the better class of men.

In a glass show-case in Hudson-street is exposed to view a Hindoo god. It is the counterfeit presentment of a child in a sleeping posture, said to be a model of the dead child of one of their chiefs. It is about 2 feet 6 inches in height, and is well proportioned. The image is arrayed in gorgeous clothing, embroidered with beads, and daubed with paint. It attracts crowds of spectators of all ages and sexes.

The Greenwich-street Elevated Railway Company commenced, yesterday, to take down the frame-work that was formerly used for the trucks to run upon, which carried the endless cables that propelled the cars, prior to the introduction of the dummy steam-engine. This road was always a frail-looking structure, but when the frame-work is dispensed with, it will look much more so than it really is.

The funeral services of the late C. V. S. ROOSEVELT, were held at his residence, corner of Broadway and Fourteenth-street, at 11 A. M., yesterday. A large number of prominent gentlemen were present. Rev. Drs. CHAMBERS and ORMISTON conducted the services. The remains were taken to Green-Wood for interment in the family vault.

The colored citizens residing in Harlem gave a "reception," last evening, for the benefit of "Uncle" WM. SMITH, an octogenarian mulatto, who is very popular with his colored friends in Harlem, and who has lately been prostrated by illness. The "reception" took place in Lincoln Hall, which was decorated for the occasion, and proved a great success.

The Twenty-first Assembly District Republican Association met last evening at Lincoln Hall, in One Hundred and Twenty-first-street. The only business transacted was the election of the following members: Eli Ferry, John J. Dilts, James D. Thompson, W. S. Vermilyea, Charles H. Reinish, Wm. H. Myers, Eli T. Myers and A. B. Taylor.

Mr. TALL, who is making the surveys to establish the grade of Worth and intersecting streets from Centre-street to Chatham-square, reported yesterday that he could not possibly complete the surveys inside of three weeks hence. This, in turn, will delay the putting of the Five Points Triangle Park in order.

It will be pleasing to the many friends and admirers of Capt. TIMMERMAN, of the steamer *City of Mexico*, who was left at Vera Cruz, sick with yellow fever, to know that he has so far recovered as to go to Havana, there to await the arrival of his steamer on her next outward voyage, and will then take command.

The total number of new buildings proposed for erection in the City for the months of April, May, and June, was 881, which is the largest aggregate for a corresponding period since the organization of the Department of Buildings, which has now been in operation ten years.

One of the Commissioners of Parks was, yesterday afternoon, examining the damage which has already been done by velocipedes to some parts of the asphaltum pavement in Washington Square. Where the velocipedestrians make short curves the pavement is marked with ruts.

In the United States District Court yesterday, the following goods were condemned by default: Six barrels distilled spirits found at Pier No. 33 North River; five barrels distilled spirits found at Nos. 77 and 79 Beach-street, both for want of proper stamp.

Warren-street is completely blockaded with machinery, stones and tar. It is being repaired with stone and asphalt, the mixing of which in the street sends forth a most unpleasant odor. As it is laid down it is rolled with a steam-roller.

The head of an Egyptian mummy is exhibited on Broadway. It presents a most ghastly appearance. The greater portion of the hair is still attached to the dried skin, and the features are distinguishable. It is said to be 3,000 years old.

WM. RICKARD was arraigned before Commissioner DAVENPORT yesterday on a charge of resisting Deputy Marshal PENNEMAN while in charge of the canal-boat *H. B. Miller*, which was libeled for debt. He was held for examination.

Yesterday afternoon, GUSTAVE OBERHOFF, of No. 5, Clinton-street, while intoxicated, fell at the corner of Rivington and Allen street, and a knife in his hand was forced against his temple, making a severe wound.

The public schools throughout the City will close today for the Summer vacation, which extends until the 11th of September. The College of the City of New-York does not reopen until the 20th of the same month.

The veterans of the Seventh Regiment take their excursion today, assembling at the armory at 8½ o'clock A. M., and going on board the *Armenia*, at the foot of Fourteenth-street, North River, for Iona Island.

Mayor HALL, Judge BEDFORD and Recorder HACKETT have been in consultation in regard to some matter of public interest. Some say it is in relation to the forthcoming trials of the rioters.

The Seventy-first Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., goes on an excursion to Providence, R. I., next Monday. They march from the armory to the boat at 3 P. M.

The odious concert saloons have been driven out of Chatham-street only to reappear in greater force and more glaring colors in the Bowery.

Yesterday afternoon a kerosene lamp exploded in the jewelry establishment of A. MARX, at No. 84 Allen-street, causing $250 damage; insured.

The employes of D. APPLETON & Co. go to Spring Hill Grove on their annual excursion to-morrow. The are bound to have a good time.

The daily average attendance of pupils in the public schools is now about 82,000; the number of teachers employed about 2,300.

The leave of absence for one year granted to A. D. C. JONES, of Gen. MCDOWELL's staff, was to enable him to visit Europe.

Air gun shooting galleries, with all manner of imaginary animals for targets, seem to have taken the Bowery by storm.

The first baskets of California pears have arrived, and are being sold at from five to fifty cents each.

The latest novelty in brooches are carved spiders, musquitoes and other insects of tortoise shell.

Gen. MCDOWELL is enjoying himself in New-London, Conn.

Judge PIERREPONT has arrived in town.

BROOKLYN.

During the year ending June last, there were eighty-five persons declared bankrupts in the United States District Court, in Brooklyn. The estates that were involved thereby are valued at $1,000,000. During the same period, 216 common law actions and 112 cases for forfeiture terminated in favor of the Government. The amount of the judgments received in these suits was $159,320. There were forty-one actions on criminal indictments, and of these thirteen terminated in favor of the Government.

The body of the young man found in the water on Tuesday last, at Red Hook, so horribly mutilated, has not yet been identified. The remains lie at the Morgue. Dr. SHEPPARD held a post-mortem examination yesterday afternoon and expressed it as his opinion that, while the deceased had suffered violence at the hand of some one, yet his wounds were not sufficient to have caused death, and that he was drowned.

On complaint of Mr. SAGE, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, JAMES ROONEY, residing at the corner of Seventh-street and Ninth-avenue, was arrested yesterday for having cruelly and maliciously cut the legs of a horse with a razor. He will be brought up to answer this morning before Justice VOORHEES.

Deputy Collector GIBERSON, yesterday, discovered a whisky still of 200 gallons capacity, which had been removed from an illicit shanty in the Fifth Ward, hidden behind the premises of No. 138 Pearl-street. Gen. JOURDAN dispatched ten deputies to the spot, who seized the property.

THOMAS MCCLEARY, of Kent-avenue, Brooklyn, shot during the riot of the 12th, died on Tuesday morning, after intense suffering. His funeral took place yesterday afternoon, and a large concourse of his friends followed his remains to Calvary Cemetery.

The body of a middle-aged woman, evidently a German, was found floating in the water at Fort Hamilton, yesterday morning. She had on white linen under-garments, a striped waist, dark sack, red and black plaid skirt, and gaiters.

About 5 o'clock, last night, the two-story frame building situated at No. 241 First-street, owned by the Williamsburg Mill and Lumber Company, was damaged by fire to the extent of $1,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

AGNES RILEY, who was committed by United States Commissioner WINSLOW, on Wednesday, to await the action of the Grand Jury for passing counterfeit money, was yesterday released on $1,000 bail.

DENNIS CONNELL, a retail liquor-dealer on the Coney Island road, was arrested yesterday for carrying on the trade without paying the special tax. He gave $500 bail to answer on the 27th.

DAVID BROWN, an aged resident of Fourth-avenue, was yesterday sent to prison for ten days for attempting to cut his own throat while in a state of intoxication.

LONG ISLAND.

A few days ago on the Hempstead branch of the South-side Railroad, the boiler of the engine, W. L. Wood, exploded while at the station in Hempstead, through a flaw in one of the iron plates of the boiler. The leakage therefrom is supposed, by the engineer, to have occasioned the disaster. He had endeavored to stop the leak a day or two previous to the occurrence. Pieces of iron and scalding water were thrown several hundred yards over and into houses and gardens. A few moments before the "burst" the engineer was opposite the leak engaged in oiling up. The rent was some three feet in length, being torn as though it were tissue.

For some time past there have been a number of petty thefts from different stores in Flushing, and not the slightest clue could be obtained as to the perpetrator until Wednesday, when a negro boy named HENRY HOWARD was arrested. He acknowledged having robbed several stores and was sentenced to the House of Refuge.

The Assessors of Sag Harbor have notified the town-people that the assessment-roll for the present year is now completed. Another sitting will be held Aug. 15, at 9 o'clock A. M., to resume assessment on the application of any person considering himself aggrieved.

At the special meeting of the Trustees of Hempstead, last week, the President was requested to communicate with the Street Commissioners in regard to abating the nuisance in Greenwich-street, between Front and Prospect.

The Board of Town Auditors and the Overseers of the Poor of Hempstead met at the Town Farm, last week, to discuss the propriety of erecting a more commodious building for accommodating the poor.

The Marshals arrested PATRICK MCILROY, yesterday morning, very early, for being drunk and disorderly. MCILROY keeps a low liquor place in Flushing.

The youth of Mattituck engage themselves in fishing for sharks. Some, twelve feet long, have been hauled in, and this is said to be nothing uncommon.

Mr. J. HAZARD HORTON, of Southold, fell from a load of hay and broke his collar-bone, on Wednesday.

Mr. ALFRED SMITH, of Merrick, boasts stalks of rye measuring seven feet nine inches.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Supervisors of Edgewater have appointed a Committee to act with the village Trustees, and make the necessary arrangements to macadamize the Richmond road, from Vanderbilt Landing to Richmond, about seven miles. The road is in a bad condition, and needs the improvement very much. It will cost about $25,000.

The salary of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Richmond County was, yesterday, on motion of Mr. KEELEY, fixed at $1,200 for the term of each Board. A committee of the whole Board was appointed with power to use all necessary means to ferret out and punish the guilty parties who forged the County bonds.

The Board of Excise in the village of Edgewater have not held any meetings this year, consequently no licenses have been granted, and all the liquor saloons are selling without license. This is a loss of several thousand dollars to the fund for the support of the poor.

On Tuesday, the Directors of the new Staten Island Railroad held a meeting, and appointed a Committee, consisting of SAMUEL R. BRICK, GEORGE ELLIS and Capt. C. C. ELLIS, to go to Philadelphia on business relating to the Road.

NEW-JERSEY.

A horrible story was yesterday developed by the examination of E. C. HUNT, at Newark, charged with having wrought the ruin of a number of children, none of whom are more than twelve years old. The man is fifty-five years old, and keeps a hair-store on Broad-street, into which, it is said, he enticed these children. These girls are generally of poor parentage, and were employed in HUNT's place sometimes, in order that he might effect his purpose. The examination elicited most terrible details, such as leave little doubt as to the man's guilt.

WM. S. FIELDS, a farmer, was killed near the Andover Mine, in Sussex County, on Tuesday. He was working on the side of the ridge opposite the mine, when a heavy piece of ore was thrown over the ridge, striking him on the head, killing him instantly.

The Hoboken Meadows have been flooded by the late rains, and are in a terrible condition. The miasmatic odor arising from them is perceptible through half of Jersey City and Hoboken, and the absence of malarious diseases is a matter of wonder.

PATRICK FLANAGAN, aged about thirty-five years, has been missing from Elizabeth since July 12, when he went to New-York to see the Orange parade. Fears are entertained that he may be among the killed or wounded, though no tidings have been received.

EDWARD FOWLER was yesterday arrested in Hoboken, charged with having at various times stolen large amounts of coal from the wharves of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Companies, of which he is an employe.

Mr. E. D. SNEDEKER was yesterday nominated by the Democratic County Convention at New-Brunswick, to fill the unexpired term of Sheriff, made vacant by the death of Mr. GEO. FARR. Mr. SNEDEKER is a son-in-law of Mr. FARR.

JAMES KANE, aged seven years, yesterday died at Elizabeth from hydrophobia, caused by the bite of a dog some six weeks ago. The bite was upon the foot.

Citizens of Jersey City are petitioning the Board of Aldermen against the further licensing of liquor-saloons.

The Jersey City Treasury is empty.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Brooklyn	July 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Abyssinia	July 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Erin	July 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Humboldt	July 22	New-York	Stettin.
Europa	July 22	New-York	Glasgow.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *City of Brooklyn*, at 6½ A. M....For Germany, via Bremen, by the *Hansa*, at 12 M....For Germany, via Stettin, by the *Humboldt*, at 12 M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 20—*In steam-ship England, from Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Nicholas and family, Mrs. Hodgins, family and nurse, J. J. McClusky, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rich, C. Archer, Thomas Odell, Miss E. Owen, Miss J. Watson, Miss Robertson, Mr. Atkinson, U. Cochran, Mr. and Mrs. Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. Stott, J. U. Toleman, M. Cameroux, F. K. Slimpson, Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Thomas Bell, Miss K. Reilly, L. G. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. De Harven, Mr. Macken, P. O. Farreldoran, Mr. Bell.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.....4:46 | Sun sets.....7:26 | Moon sets...10:05
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.10:25 | Gov. Island.11:14 | Hell Gate...12:34

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, July 20.

Cleared.

Steam-ships H. Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Ellen S. Terry, Bearse, New-bern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Saratoga, Couch, Norfolk, City Point, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; S. F. Phelps, Brown, Philadelphia; Hatteras, Lawrence, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Frankfort, (N. G.) Barre, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Missouri, Edwards, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.; Volunteer, Howe, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; D. Utley, Davis, Philadelphia; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ships Emerald Isle, Blowers, Liverpool, Tapscott Bros. & Co.; Neptune, Spencer, Liverpool, Charles H. Marshall & Co.

Barks Margaretta, (Br.,) Hammond, Konigsberg, Boyd & Hincken; Scotland, (Br.,) Roche, Bremen, Boyd & Hincken; Maggie L. Carvill, (Br.,) Bassett, Miramichi, P. I. Nevius & Sons; Regia, (Norw.,) Larson, Dantzig, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Mercedes, (Br.,) Hill, Cienfuegos, Fowler & Jova; Chillingham, (Br.,) Beer, Southampton, Funch, Edye & Co.; Saal, (Ital.,) Jaccarino, Ipswich, Funch, Edye & Co.; David Owen, Chadbourne, Lisbon, Miller & Houghton; John Shay, Nickerson, Lisbon, A. Abbott; Adar, (Aust.,) Webber, Venice, Fabbri & Chauncey; Bismarck, (Br.,) McCulley, Sidney, C. B., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Castilian, Richards, Pensacola, Bonner & Pinckney; Black Swan, Winslade, Georgetown, S. C., E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schrs. Addie Wessels, Thompson, United States of Colombia, G. Wessels; Elva, (Br.,) Knowles, Eleuthera, James Douglass & Sons; Nelson Keen, Philadelphia, Simpson, Clapp & Co.; Evelyn, Crowley, Salem; W. H. Hatfield, (Br.,) Hatfield, Windsor, N. S., Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; Julia A. Rider, Corson, Indianola, Evans, Ball & Co.; Yankee Doodle, Malmsbury, Richmond, Van Brunt & Bro.; Irene, Dalbeth, Salem, Snow & Richardson; Lizzie, Leighton, Boston, Jas. Murray.

Arrived.

Steam-ship England, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool July 5, and Queenstown 6th, with mdse. and 512 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Ship Cyclone, (of Boston,) King, March 24, with mdse. to Peabody, Willis & Co.

Steam-ship Titan, (Br.,) Buchanan, Sydney, C. B., July 15, with coal to International Coal and Railway Co.—vessel to C. B. Swain & Son. Has had light winds and fogs the entire passage.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Ship Rainbow, (of Boston,) Thayer, Singapore Jan. 6, Penang Feb. 1, and Padang March 3, via Boston, July 17, with mdse. to Frederick Baker.

Bark Nehemiah Gibson, (of Boston,) Smalley, Colombo March 20, with mdse. and 10 elephants to James E. Kelly—vessel to Recknagel & Co. Passed the Cape of Good Hope May 21, St. Helena June 7, and crossed the equator 24th, in lon. 32 30. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage, with the exception of 3 heavy gales off the Cape of Good Hope. One elephant died on the passage. The N. G. brings as passengers Mrs. Geo. W. Prescott, wife of United States Consul at Ceylon; Mrs. Smalley, Mr. Channon, in charge of the elephants, assisted by 3 natives.

Bark Gazelle, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Davidson, Little Glace Bay 15 ds., with 481 tons coal to George H. Brewer—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Bark America, Harding, Boston 6 ds., in ballast to Hodges & Finotti.

Brig Caledonia, (of Halifax,) Morris, Sydney, C. B., 14 ds. with coal to International Coal and Railway Co.—vessel to Heney & Parker.

Brig G. P. Sherwood, (of St. John, N. B.,) Taylor, Sydney, C. B., 13 ds. with coal to International Coal and Railway Co.—vessel to Peter I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Koodoo, (of St. Johns, N. F.,) Syberrell, Sydney, C. B., 22 ds., with coal to International Coal and Railway Co.—vessel to R. P. Currie. Has had light westerly winds and fogs the entire passage.

Brig Ben Nevis, (of Arichat,) Forrest, Sydney, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to International Coal and Railway Co.

Schr. Anthea Godfrey, (of Wilmington, Del.,) Godfrey, Corpus Christi 22 ds., with mdse. to Henry R. Sprague—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Schr. Keokuk, Gates, Arroyo, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar and molasses and 1 passenger to J. V. Onativia & Co.—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co. Has had light squally weather the entire passage; left in port brig Nebo, (Br.,) for New-York, ldg.

Schr. Sharp, (Br.,) ——, Eleuthera 11 ds., with pineapples to Douglass & Griffin. Has had heavy squally weather the entire passage.

Schr. Geo. Kilborn, (of Brooklyn, Me.,) Stanley, St. John, N. B., 10 ds., with lumber to Jed. Frye & Co.

Schr. Fear Not, (of Nassau,) Sweeting, Eleuthera 7 ds., with fruit to Joseph Eneas.

Schr. Republic, Dean, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.
Schr. Louisa, Farrell, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.
Schr. Enterprise, Hart, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. John Clark, Davis, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Vintage, Small, St. George, Me., with lumber to master.
Schr. Olive Branch, French, Cutler, with fish to Jed Frye & Co.
Schr. Wm. Clonon, Haskell, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.
Schr. Charm, Baker, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Hudson, Champlin, New-London, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Casco Lodge, Pierce, Portland, with lumber to Geo. E. Holyoke & Co.
Schr. Roanoke, Phillips, Taunton, for Elizabethport.
Schr. R. P. Reynaud, Hall, Glace Bay 14 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Brewer.
Schr. Ann Eliza, Caswell, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Geo. F. Brown, Gedney, Norwich, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Maracaibo, Henly, Portland, with lumber to master.
Schr. Lavolta, Whitmore, Bangor, with lumber to master.
Schr. Native, De Hart, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Baltimore, Johnson, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Henry Remsen, Allen, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Cornelia, Ferris, Fall River, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Chas. W. Hawley, Bennett, New-London, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Alquizar, Brown, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.
Schr. Tabitha & Hannah, Dill, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Annie E. Moore, Phillips, Richmond, for Stamford.
Schr. Clara, Cox, Georgetown, D. C., for New-Haven.
Schr. Justice, Taylor, Newport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Wave, Gannon, Elizabethport, for Providence.
Schr. Messenger, Evans, Rondout, for New-Haven.
Schr. Charter Oak, Poole, Salem, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Francis Edwards, French, Rockport, Mass.
Schr. Matthew Vassar, Jr., Kelly, New-Bedford.
Schr. Thomas B. Smith, Bowman, New-Bedford.
Schr. Henry Gibbs, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. Lola, Reynolds, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Lucy Blossom, Chatfield, Rockport, Me.
Schr. Eben King, Bragdon, Belfast, for Rondout.
Schr. Orlando Smith, Ferris, Portchester.
Schr. Alida, Lambert, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Haze, Hanson, Norwich, for Elizabethport.
Schr. George & Edgar, Davis, New-Haven.
Schr. M. L. Wedmore, Terry, New-Haven.
Schr. Clara Post, Ferris, Port Chester.
Schr. Edith May, Higgins, Laneeville.
Schr. J. C. Patterson, Brown, New-Bedford.
Schr. Nassett, Mayo, Fall River.
Schr. Ida Borland, Brown, Vinalhaven.
Schr. Cynthia Jane, Gardner, Providence.
Schr. Breeze, Cranmer, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Frances Frazer, Showell, Virginia.
Schr. Hattie Coombs, Jameson, Providence.
Schr. E. J. Cummins, Fleming, Providence.
Schr. M. L. Davis, Davis, Taunton.
Schr. Artist, Forester, Somerset.
Schr. Island Belle, Bearce, Vinalhaven.
Schr. Boston, Sturges, Rockport, Me.
Schr. Geo. P. Kane, Martin, Providence.
Schr. J. G. Collyer, Crosby, Rockport, Me.
Schr. Leon, Smith, New-Haven.
Schr. Niantic, Green, Taunton.
Schr. Evelyn, Berger, Stamford.
Schr. Perine, Sheffield, Stonington.
Schr. Mail, Meade, Greenwich.
Schr. Iris, Nye, Sandwich.

WIND—Sundown, light, N. W., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., July 20.—The United States steam-ship Worcester, from London, arr. at this port today. Also, the steam-ship Glaucus, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 20.—Arr. steamer Westerner, from Baltimore for Aspinwall.

Sld. bark Vinco, for Liverpool; steamer Empire, for Philadelphia; schr. J. E. Massabay, for Providence.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., July 20.—Passed in for Baltimore, brig Fetus, from Rio; brig Georgie, from Charleston.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 20.—Cld. bark Archytas, for Charleston, in ballast; steam-ships Rapidan, for New-York; Oriental, for Boston.

Passed up, for Norfolk, brig Lima, from Baltimore.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20.—The ship Yosemite, from New-York, and the bark Andrew, from Bordeaux, have arrived.

VINEYARD HAVEN, July 20.—Arr. schrs. Mary F. Staples, from Port Johnson, for Salem; Josephine, from Port Johnson, for Boston; M. E. Fenerick, F. R. Baird, from Philadelphia, for Boston; Nellie Scott, from Philadelphia, for Portsmouth; Ravens Wing, from Philadelphia, for Lynn; J. A. Crawford, from Baltimore, for Danvers; [illegible] Weller, (Br.,) from Boston, for Danvers; Emma [illegible] Graham and Elvie Davis, from do. for Philadelphia; John H. Hancock, from do. for Washington; Martha Maria, from Bangor for Providence; Fannie F. Hall and Effort, from do. for Newport; Avon, from do. [illegible] Bangor. Also arr., schr. Howard A. Hunt, from Boston for Philadelphia.

7 A. M.—The entire fleet is getting under way, including the brig Hattie E. Wheeler, ordered to Philadelphia.

Wind—Easterly, light, clear.

Miscellaneous.

Steam-ship General Sedgwick, Ellis, hence for Galveston, July 9 off Cape May, started a leak forward and put into Lewes, Del.; her cargo was transferred to steam-ship Bolivar, of same line, hence for Galveston. The General Sedgwick is at Hoboken to be repaired.

Spoken.

April 25, lat. 24 34 S., lon. 56 15 E., ship Topgallant, from Baily, for Rotterdam, 27 ds. out, and was met again May 15, off Cape of Good Hope.

No date, lat. 31 21 S., lon. 14 05 E., ship Rowena, (Br.,) from Rangoon, for Liverpool, 61 ds. out.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LONDON, July 20.—The National line steam-ship The Queen, Capt. Thomas, from New-York July 8, arr at Liverpool today.

LIVERPOOL, July 19.—The bark Sues, from New-Orleans May 28, arr. today.

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UNION-SQUARE.
SHELL JEWELRY, NEW DESIGNS, JUST RECEIVED.

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(OR CONGEALED WOOD)
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